HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,983—New Series. BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	3rd Oct.
"ORIENTAL	5264	E. Spicer	10th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7538	C. H. S. Tocque	17th "
"PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	24th "
M. L. MOLDAVIA	10000	E. H. Gordon	31st "
"ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	7th Nov.
M. " EGYPT	7912	J. R. Lendon	14th "
"PENINSULAR	5293	A. G. Cubitt	21st "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	28th "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked " proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 3 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORT MEDITERRANEAN every on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets at favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th September, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and the Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK containing Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all Risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ANNAMITES	5,807	Le Coispellier	8th Oct. 1903.
VILLE DE BRUGTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	5th Nov. 1903.
ERANIEN	4,359	G. Guiconnet	3rd Dec. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, a financial advantage to Passengers on three months privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "NERA," 5,876 tons, Captain G. Chevallier, to sail on or about the 16th Oct. 1903.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1902.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Nov. 1903.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Jan. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,046	29th Nov. 1903
* † NIPPON	G. Klansberger	6,317	22nd Dec. 1903
* † CHINA	P. Ivellich	5,040	22nd Jan. 1904

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 485, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE transhipping at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	P. Ivellich	5,040	23rd Oct. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 2nd Oct., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on MONDAY, 5th October, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,200 tons, on TUESDAY, the 6th Oct., at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 1st October, at 10 a.m.

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 6th Oct., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth, and Cape Town.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,300 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 20th Oct., (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chinde, Quillimane, and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,000 tons, on or about 3rd October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th September, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Oct. 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,589	O. Canepa	15th Nov. 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 300	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 340; 2nd Class, Rs. 540. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Oct. 1903.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,
PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS.
BOMBAY.
(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO } to { England and the Continent.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO } to { America and Australia.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO } to { Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office) LIVERPOOL, MARSEILLES, PORT SAID CAPE TOWN, DURBAN, S. A. and JOHANNESBURG S. A.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

GUARANTEED
CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES,
ELEPHANT BRAND,
Superior to any Imported in India.
CHALLENGE COMPETITION.
COUPE & Co.'s STEEL WHEELS
Suitable for 2 and 4 wheeled Carriages.

APPLY
GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.
67, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FASHIONABLE NOVELTIES FOR LADIES.

GOLD CHATELAINE BAGS
AND
CHAIN PURSES.

LARGE SIZE, 18 CARAT GOLD, Rs. 400, Rs. 420, Rs. 560, and Rs. 850
SMALLER SIZE " " Rs. 185, Rs. 195, Rs. 225, and Rs. 285

PLAIN GOLD FRAME or SET WITH FINE PEARLS, TURQUOISES, AND RUBIES.

INSPECTION INVITED.

We hold Photographs at the disposal of Up-country Residents.

CHAIN PURSES CHARMS. Suitable for wear on Muff Chains or Bracelets.

18 CARAT GOLD, Rs. 16-8.

SEE OUR GOLD MUFF CHAINS
at Rs. 28-8 to Rs. 125.
ALSO
OUR FINE LINE OF NECKLETS and LOCKETS
TO MATCH

CURRENT LINES.
CHAIN BRACELETS, BANGLES, LACE PINS, TWIN BROOCHES, AT POPULAR PRICES.

WEST END WATCH CO.,
11, HORNBY ROAD, OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

A GOOD CIGAR

SHOULD POSSESS

FRAGRANT BOUQUET

AND

DELIGHTFUL FLAVOUR.

IT SHOULD DRAW

EASILY
AND
BE MADE OF THE

BEST TOBACCO.

BAHADURS

POSSESS ALL THESE QUALITIES

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

"MUSAFFI" PILLS
OF CASCARA AND MAYAPPLE
according to HUXLEY'S approved formula.
They "WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP"
For BILIOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHES, INDIGESTION,
as a Purgative, 2 to 3 Pills on going to bed.
For CONSTIPATION and DYSPEPSIA
as a LAXATIVE and DINNER PILL, one for a dose.
100 Pills (sold in Bottles) for 12 Annas, plus 3 Annas for V. P. P.

BOMBAY AGENTS:
ESAFALLY HIPTOLLA,
ABDOOL REHMAN ST., BOMBAY.
UP-COUNTRY AGENTS WANTED.)

MARCKS & CO'S.
UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANO

is a piano worthy of being classed with High-Grade instruments, though offered at the low figure of Rs. 525. We do not say this because we merely think so, but we base our claim for this distinction on the results experienced in climates like

SIND,
THE UNITED PROVINCES,
RAJPUTANA,
THE DECCAN,
AND
THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

in which Provinces this Upright Boudoir Piano has proved itself worthy of the recommendation we gave it when it was first offered to the public 3 years ago. If we had the slightest doubt about this piano, that is, that it would prove untrustworthy, and suspected in the slightest degree that it would give trouble in requiring constant attention in tuning, regulating action and sundry repairs within a few months, we would never have placed our name on the instrument as a guarantee of reliability, nor would we have risked offering it for sale to the public at any price.

There are many pianos manufactured in this world that carry great reputations for perfection outside of India but which have proved absolute failures in the climate of India. We confine ourselves to recommending ONLY THOSE INSTRUMENTS THAT HAVE UNDER OUR OWN EXPERIENCE FULLY STOOD THE TEST OF TIME IN THE INDIAN CLIMATE.

As a cheap and thoroughly reliable piano, we offer our Boudoir Uprights as an instrument worthy of the attention of careful buyers who require an inexpensive instrument for their own exclusive use, and not for the unceasing operations of a Piano repairer and tuner.

SPECIFICATION: Solid iron frame cast in one piece, brass pin plate overstrung scale, full compass of 7 octaves, tri-chord, fine ivory keys, shaped brackets, Height 49 in., Width 46 in.

Elastic touch, full tone, excellent repetition action, great power.

CASH Rs. 525.

On the Hire Purchase System. { For 12 months Rs. 49 per month. " 24 " " 26 " "

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS,
BOMBAY AND POONA,

LAWSON'S ASBESTOS BOILER
COVERING COMPOSITIONS.
MOST SUITABLE FOR COATING
MARINE, LOCOMOTIVE AND STATIONARY BOILERS.
COVERING CAPACITY PER TON:
"ARROW" BRAND, 400 superficial square feet, 2 inches thick,
"INVINCIBLE" BRAND, 330 superficial square feet, 2 inches thick.
"CHALLENGE" BRAND, 280 superficial square feet, 2 inches thick.

W. CROWDER & Co., LD.,
AGENTS, BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.
CHOCOLATE SPECIALITIES.

CREAMS
ALMOND
NOUGAT
PEPPERMINT
LIQUEURS

Made fresh on the Premises, Rs. 2 per lb.

PETER'S MILK CHOCOLATE,
JUST UNPACKED,
AND
PETER'S BREAKFAST CHOCOLATE,
CAN NOW BE HAD.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CONFECTIONERS, CATERERS
AND
CHOCOLATE MANUFACTURERS.
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

P. & O. PASSENGERS
KNOW AND APPRECIATE
CATTO'S
WHISKY.
NOW FOR SALE AT LEADING BARS, HOTELS,
AND AT

FELICE CORNAGLIA. D. C. OOMRIGUR.	MONGINI BROS. J. F. KUTHOKE.	W. B. GREEN & Co. D. D. BARIA.

ALSO
AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"
RAILWAY GUIDE.
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price: Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY commencad BUSINESS at 10, Medows Street, as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS under the style of WORMAN & Co.

ORIENT CLUB.

THE THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club House, on THURSDAY, 15th October, 1903, at 6 P.M.

JEHANGEER DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Joint Honorary Secretary,

Bombay, 29th September, 1903.

BY RESOLUTION of the General Meeting of Shareholders, held on the 30th of June, 1903, sanctioned by Royal Decree No. 59, dated July 31st, 1903, our Board of Managers has been dissolved and Mr. C. W. FREESE, former member of this Board has been APPOINTED SOLE DIRECTOR of our Company.

The "Commissarissen" of the
HOLLAND-BOMBAY TRADING COMPANY, LD.
Tegelberg, Prest,
G. M. BOISSEVAIN, Secr.

Amsterdam, August, 1903.

WENSE TANNERY, CAWNPORE.

FOR and on behalf of the Mortgagees the Undersigned are prepared to receive Tenders for purchase by private contract of the WENSE TANNERY at Cawnpore, including the Land, Block, Machinery, Fixtures and Stocks of Material Manufactured or otherwise. Tenders will be received up to 12 o'clock on 10th October, 1903, at the office of the Undersigned. Inspection orders and all particulars can be obtained by application to the Undersigned, or at the Tannery premises. The mortgagees do not undertake to accept the highest or any offer.

MORGAN & Co.,
Solicitors.
1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on WEDNESDAY the 30th September, 1903, at 3-30 p. m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30th June, 1903,
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd September to 7th October, 1903, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay 15th September, 1903.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of September, 1903, at 3 p. m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th June, 1903.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd September to 7th October, 1903, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th September, 1903.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 374 of 1901.

JAMSEDJI NUSSERWANJI TATA, of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, residing at Waudby Road, Fort ..... Plaintiff,

vs.

RANCHORDAS GIRDHARIDAS, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay, a minor of the present age of two years or thereabouts by his guardian ad litem Mr. F. H. De BRITTO, MANOJKJI EDULJI CONTRACTOR, of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, residing at Parel, without the Fort of Bombay, VITHALDAS RAMDAS, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay, and JETHA BHAMA, MOTI PAMA, NARSING JETHA, MALLA PAMA and NATHA BOKA, the last five trading together at Bombay in Partnership under the name, style, and Firm of JAITHA BHIMA and COMPANY, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date of 19th day of February, 1903, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of October, 1903, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate right, title and interest of the Plaintiff and of the Defendants abovenamed in the following properties, viz :—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece of land situate at Worli, in the town and registration of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seven thousand eight hundred and sixty-two and a half square yards, be the same, a little more or less, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1-3228, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 449, and Street No. 342, and bounded on the north by what is known as Cleveland's private Road, on or towards the south partly by the property hereinafter thirdly described and partly by the property of Dr. Hormusji Limjeebhoy Batliwala, on the east by the Cleveland Road, and on the west by the property of the said Hormusji Limjeebhoy Batliwala, reserving to Mr. Cleveland the original owner of the property, the right to draw water from the well referred to in a certain Indenture of lease bearing date the twenty-first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and made between Mr. Cleveland of the one part and the Bombay Tile Company, Limited, of the other part, for the use of his servants, workmen and cattle and domestic purposes.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece of land with the messuage, tenement, hereditaments and premises erected and standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Worli, in the town and registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seven thousand and two hundred square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. A-3035 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 223(1) to 223 (4), and Street Nos. 1A and 1B., and bounded on the east by the Cleveland Bunder Road, on the west and north by Cleveland Road, and on the south by the property of Jamsetji Pestonji Randelia.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece of land, with the hereditaments or chawls standing thereon, situate at Worli, in the town and registration district of Bombay, on the west side of Cleveland Road, containing by admeasurement two thousand seven hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on the south and east by Cleveland Road, and on the west by the property of Dr. Hormusji Limjeebhoy Batliwala, and which premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1-3225, and Assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. G-139 (4) to 439 (9) and Street No 341 (c) to 341 (h).

LOT No. 4.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement three hundred and ninety-three square yards and seven-eighths of another square yard or thereabouts, situate at Worli, in the town and registration district of Bombay, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay along with the other land under Collector's Old No. 667, and New Survey No. 3225, and bounded on the south by Cleveland Road, on the north and east by the land belonging to Gool Mahomed Ebrahim and Mahomed Hoosein Ebrahim, and on the west by the property of the said Dr. Hormusji Limjeebhoy Batliwala.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. ARDESHIR, HORMUSJI, DINSHAW and COMPANY, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No 29, Eslanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 3rd day of September, 1903.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

Of Course you require the BEST Cup of Tea possible.

THEREFORE YOU SHOULD DRINK ONLY

BRITANNIA BRAND TEAS

(KANGRA VALLEY)

which are undoubtedly the BEST and CHEAPEST

And are specially selected from the CHOICEST GROWTHS OBTAINABLE.

TEA AND COFFEE MART,

80, 82, 84, HORNBY ROAD,

FORT, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ELLERMAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

SAILING TO EUROPE.

S. "PROME," 3,580 tons, Commander F. McKay, WILL SAIL about 8th October, 1903.

Excellent accommodation for 1st Class Passengers. Finest table.

No Surgeon or Stewardess carried.

For full particulars of Fares and Passage apply to Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SONS' Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.

Bombay, 29th September, 1903.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.

COMMENCING

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1ST, 1903.

IN order to make room for a very large Stock of fresh Goods, everything in Stock to be Sold off at Greatly Reduced Prices. Dress Materials for Ladies and Gentlemen : Chiffon, Silks, Serge, Muslins, Crepons, Woolen and Cotton, Tweeds Shirting, Hosiery and many other varieties of goods, too many to enumerate to be sold off without restriction. Our Great Sale for TWO WEEKS only. Seize this opportunity while it lasts. All customers are earnestly solicited to pay us a visit and we promise they will not return without many good bargains.

MATHURADAS CULLIANJI AND SON,
78, Sitaram Building, "near" Crawford Market, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1882.

AND

In the matter of THE NARANJI MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED (in Liquidation).

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition was on the 22nd day of September, 1903, presented to the Sitting Judge in Chambers by Mr. Tribhowandas Kalyandas Gajjar, the Liquidator of the abovenamed Company, praying,—

(A). That this Hon'ble Court be pleased to continue the present voluntary winding up of the abovenamed Company subject to the supervision of the Court.

(B.) That this Hon'ble Court be pleased to appoint or to confirm the petitioner T. K. Gajjar to be the Liquidator.

(C). That leave be given to Mr. Naranji Dwarkadas to bid for and purchase any property of the Company at any Auction Sale of the same and in the event the said Naranji Dwarkadas bidding for and becoming the purchaser of any property of the said Company any Auction Sale at which at the same may by sold that the said Naranji Dwarkadas be authorised and empowered to set off, either the whole or any part of the amount payable by him in respect of such purchase whether as earnest money or as balance of such purchase money against an equivalent part of the debt that may at the date of such purchase by him be due to him the said Naranji Dwarkadas by the said Company.

(D). That the costs of the petitioner be provided for.

(E). That such other and further order be made as to this Court may seem fit under the circumstances of the case.

The said petition is directed to be heard on the 16th day of October, 1903, before Mr. Justice Russell, and any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order as prayed for under the above petition should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose ; and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the Undersigned on payment of the regulated chrge for the same.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN.
Attorneys for the Petitioner.

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„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of Banking Business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the Daily Balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per Annum For cent.
For 2 Years.....	5
„ 1 Year	4½ „
„ 6 Months.....	4 „
„ 3 Months.....	3½ „

The Bank offers special Facilities and Advice to Constituents as to the Purchase and Sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the Principle and Interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee Shareholders' and Investors' Interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further Information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.

LONDON BRANCH :
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 9,410,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS :—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND ; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... ...£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balances if on under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Frs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at one per cent. per annum on balances above Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Period at rates to be ascertained on Application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Papers Gold, Silver, etc.

E. REY,
Manager.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAL
Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction,
Suit No. 249 of 1899.

1. Keshrinath Gopinath, and
2. Radhabai, widow of Gopinath Reghunath, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitants, residing in house No. 12 in Dukerwady, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiffs

vs.

1. Dheenath Sitanath,
2. Crushnanath Sitanath, a minor under the age of 18 years by his guardian the said Dheenath, and
3. Hirabai, widow of Sitanath Gopinath, all of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitants, residing in house No. situate at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay.
4. Narayan Vishnu Gokhley, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Dadysett's Agiary Lane, the executor of the last will and testament of Dr. Vithal Vishnu Gokhley, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, deceased, and
5. Rao Bahadur Dhakji Casinathji, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing in a house on the Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay...Defendants

Under instruction of Messrs. Khanderao Moroji and Datatraya Narayen Vaidya, the Special Commissioner appointed herein, and by virtue of an order made herein, on the 23rd day of July, 1900, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of September 1903, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction the property described below ;—

All that piece or parcel of land, together with the two several messuages or tenements standing thereon, and all other the messuages or tenements and the building erected and built on the said parcel of land, situate on the Elphinstone Estate in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand one square yards, and bounded as follows, that is to say:—On or towards the north by the vacant land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on or towards the south by Cullian Street, on or towards the east partly by land leased to Khimji Lakhmidas and partly by vacant land belonging to the said Trustees, and on or towards the west also by the vacant land belonging to the said Trustees which said premises are assessed by the Collector of and Revenue under No. 3168 and are situate in the Registration and Sub-District of Bombay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications should be made to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, attorneys for the Plaintiffs and the said Special Commissioner, at their office, at No. 11, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR STILL HOCK BEER & WHISKY.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, the following wines to close account, viz ;—

About 14 dozen Still Hock (Geisenheim) specially produced for Treasher & Co.

Do	14 do	do	(Hochheim) do
Do	12 do	do	(Oppenheim) do
Do	10 do	do	(Laubenheim) do
Do	6 do	do	(Funfkirchner) do
Do	7 do	do	(Steinlaweg) do
Do	6 1 do	do	(Gouldburn) do
Do	3 do	do	(Niersteen) do
Do	1 do	do	(Johnnisburg) do
Do	1 do	do	(Steinwein) do
Do	1 do	do	(Hissing) do
Do	2 do	do	(Hermitage) do
Do	1 do	(Spk Moselle)	do
Do	24 do	(Beer Lemp in case of 6 dozen)	do
Do	2 3 do	(do. do. of 10 dozen)	do
Do	10 do	(Scotch Whisky)	do

AUCTION SALE OF 60 CASES AND 9 BARRELS WASHING POWDER.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following cases and barrels of washing powder :—

G, B, C, L 60—60 cases washing powder,
9 barrels washing powder.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham,
1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order,
1 grey Arab, goes well in harness and saddle,
1 bay pony, quiet in harness.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best plateware always on exhibition, mantle top washhand and dressing tables, one large Australian safe on stand, one three lights hall girg chandelier, Singapore chairs, one large ice box, one large iron stove with tank, baba per mbulators, copper utensils, a lot of garden flower pots &c. &c. the property of a gentleman who is leaving for Australia.

The above property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE (OLD MINE) WHITE FINEST WATER DIAMOND EARRINGS.

Under instruction from the Administrators of the Estate of the late Mr. Ardeshir Hormusjee Wadia, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will on FRIDAY, the 16th proximo, at 3 p.m. sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, to close account,

1 pair of very valuable (old mine) white finest water diamond earrings.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 30th September, 1903.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF Salved Goods, Damaged Bales of Cotton, Grains and Seeds Loose and in Bags, Landed ex. s. s. Hilarius.

Under instructions from Captain Charles K. Servent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 2nd October, 1903, at 2 p.m., at Victoria Road, Tank Bunder, and on account of whom it may concern, consisting of a large number of damaged full-pressed bales of cotton, linseeds, gingellyseeds, wheat, rapeseed, castorseed, myrabollams, etc., loose and in bags, gunny bags, etc., landed damaged by fire ex. s. s. Hilarius.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned, or to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 29th September, 1903.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS F. P. BALES, COTTON SWEEPINGS, &c., &c.,

at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Section 59 and 66 of Railway Act IX. of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m. at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain in bags, cotton seed cotton picking, grain sweeping, Boxes of Luggage, Bales of cotton, waste papers, jowari, rice and wheat in bags, cigar case and other miscellaneous articles.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 30th September, 1903.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN GHELABHAI DOOLUBDAS STREET, AT BYCULLA, NEAR OLD RACE-COURSE.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 4 p. m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the administrators of the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the legal heirs and representatives of the deceased mortgagor, Orah Pershhoy Rajabhoy, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 4th day of September, 1888, the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece of land situated together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Byculla, near old Race-Course, on the north side of Ghelabhai Doolubdas Street, without the fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,467 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east partly by the property of Abdoola Taverawalla and partly by the property of Abdoolbhai Jivaji and Ebrahim Pirbhoy, on the west and north by the property of Vaibhai Mahomed bach, and on the south by the Ghelabhai Doolubdas Street, and occupied by the tenants of the said mortgagor, and is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 13603 and under survey No. 13339, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. —and Street No. —.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 PACKAGES INCANDESCENT ELECTRIC LAMPS.

On MONDAY, the 12th October, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on account of the Shippers to close account—

A consignment of 10 packages incandescent electric lamps of 100 to 220 Voltage and 8, 16, 25 and 32 candle power.

The above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS IN TUBS AND POTS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th proximo, at 7 a.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Karelwady, Thakorwar Road, opposite the Panday Dharamsala, a large number of choice plants, such as different varities of crotons, Poona roses, diacena, magnolia grandeflore, creepers, grafted chikoo, caladiums, ferns, begonia about 50 varities of palms, including pritchardie grandes and pacifica, lantana, rubra arica ameneana &c, the property of NANABHAI BURJORJI SAKLETWALA Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 30th September, 1903.

EXPERIENCE gives confidence, that's why we are so confident of pleasing you by recommending BURGHAM'S QUICK TONIC for Dyspepsia and constipation. It is not a Purgative, Rs. 2.—MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

'GRAPHOLOGIST'S ELECTRO VIGOUR PILLS'

THE MOST WONDERFUL MEDICINE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND LOSS OF MANHOOD.

THESE PILLS wonderfully increase Blood and strengthen the Limbs, improve Digestion and Appetite and Restore the broken down Constitution to Health and Vigour.

Price per Bottle Rs. 2. Postage Extra.

☞ To introduce this Greatest Tonic, Graphologist will post you a Trial Bottle on receipt of 4 Annas Postage Stamps.

Please Address :—

GRAPHOLOGIST, MANDVI POST, BOMBAY.
Can also be had from :—

B. D. MOTIWALLA, 18, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

A. B. MEHTA, (Union Typewriting Co.,) Pydhoni, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 23.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	87 2-4	=	— 7-16
3 do. Rentes	96 1-2	=	unchanged
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	104	=	do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	66 1-8	=	do
SILVER—			
Spot in London	27 3-8	=	— 1-16
2 months hence	27	=	— 1-8
Spot in New York	59 3-8	=	— 3-8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·20	=	unchanged
Berlin „	20·33 3-4	=	do
New York Demand „	4·26 5-8	=	— 1-8
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	4	pr ct	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	4 1-8	pr ct	= + 1-8
6 „ „ „	4 1/8	pr ct	= unchanged
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills	4 2-8	pr ct	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 5-8	pr ct	= do
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	3 3-4	pr ct	= do
7 day market loans	3 3-4	pr ct	= do

RUBBER.

Para Rubber, 4 . 8 1-4d.

SEEDS.

Rarecsed.—Yellow Guzerat, 34 1-2. Sept.-Oct. Business done. Tone easier.

Yellow Cawnpore 34 1-4. Sept.-Oct. Business done. Tone easier.

Brown 31 3-4. Sept.-Oct. Business done. Tone easier.

Linseed Bold 37 1-4. Sept.-Oct. Sellers. Tone quiet.

In Liverpool—

COTTON.—Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 5,000 bales. Spot 6·06 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 7,000 bales. Arrivals closed steady.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·29	5·19	5·19	5·13
+ 11	+ 8	+ 9	+ 8
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	April-May.
5·11	5·11	5·11	5·11
+ 8	+ 8	+ 8	+ 9

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	mutilated bales
Do. last year	51,000 „
Exports to Great Britain	mutilated „
Do. do Continent	Do. „
Mid-Uplands	11·25 unchanged
Futures, month of Dec.	9·51 + 9
Do. do. March	9·38 + 11

In New Orleans—

Spot	9 7-8 unchanged
Futures, month of Dec.	9·36 + 7
Do. do. March	9·53 + 8
Tone at close	Steady.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Monday, 28th September, 1903 :—

Cotton	1,049 bales.
Wheat	21,805 cwts.
Linseed	3,230 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	7,433 „
Gingellyseed	918 „
Poppyseed	2,692 „
Groundnuts	14 „
Rice	1,125 „
Myrabollams	1,253 „
Cottonseed	2,209 „

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, SEPT. 29.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.			
Bank T.T.	Is. 4 1-32d.		
Bank Demand	Is. 4 1-16d.		
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	Is. 4 9-32d.		
Do 6 do do	Is. 4 15-32d.		
French Francs 5 do do	170 3-4		
Marks 3 do do	138 1-2		
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	135		
Shanghai 30 do do	185		
Japan 30 do do	151 1-2		
GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone easier.			
Cash	Rs. 98·15		
1st Settlement	„ 98·15		
2nd do.	„ 98·12		
Money Market, Tone quiet.			
BANK RATE—			
Bank of England since 3rd Sept.	4	per cent.	
Bank of Bombay do. 20th Aug.	3	do.	
Bank of Bengal do. 23rd Aug.	3	do.	
Bank of Madras do. 23rd July	4	do.	

SEEDS—

Linseed,—Tone quiet.	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	6	5	0
Rapeseed.—Tone unchanged.			
Brown Cawnpore ready	Rs. 5	5	0
Yellow Cawnpore „	„ 5	12	0
Yellow Guzerat „	„ 5	13	0
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	6	4	0
Castorseed—Tone steady.			
Ready	21	8	0

WHEAT.—Tone quiet.

Pissi 91 per cent	Rs. 30-0
Club No. 1	„ 29-0
Hard Red	„ 23-4

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet but steady.
Estimated sales	5,000 bales.
Imports	12,000

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·38	5·18	5·14	5·12
—1	—1	—2	—1
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl-May
5·10	5·10	5·10	5·9
—1	—1	—1	—2

COTTON.—The local Market opened steadier, but only a small business was done in ready Cotton at Colaba, chiefly by Mills. New Crop also open ed steadier, but there was little enquiry, and on receipt of the Liverpool opener prices dropped Rs. 2 and the closing rates are Rs. 223 for good Broach, and Rs. 170 for fully good Bengals.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownuggar ..... Nil.
The Manchester Market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	87 3-4
3 per cent. Rentes	96 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	104
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	66 1-8
Bar Silver	27 3-8

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 24th September, as compared with the statement of the 19th September :—

LIABILITIES,	Sept. 19. Rs.	Sept. 26. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	84,00,000	84,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	45,23,468	47,00,657
Public Deposits at Branches	23,61,013	23,26,010
Other Deposits	6,31,65,779	6,17,87,817
Post Bills	11,876	11,008
Sundries	10,21,323	10,43,579
	Rs... 8,96,83,564	8,82,69,101
ASSETS,		
Government Securities	1,16,89,947	1,16,64,200
Other authorised Securities	37,95,792	33,57,508
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	41,07,351	41,04,810
Loans do. do. do.	1,53,80,189	1,54,43,483
Bills discounted and purchased	1,80,02,561	1,88,65,131
Dead Stock	3,55,348	3,55,348
Stamps and Stationery	2,825	2,810
Balances with other Banks	3,67,231	1,05,761
Sundries	1,14,487	1,15,036
Cash	3,14,02,890	3,31,89,044
	Rs. 8,96,83,564	8,82,69,101

MRS. JANE Blower, the "oldest inhabitant" of Wandsworth Infirmary, has just passed peacefully away at the age of 111. She was married in 1814, the year in which an ox was roasted on the Thames, and she and her husband walked on the ice from London Bridge to Greenwich.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ROBERTSON—September 22, at New Dooars Tea Estate, Banarhat western Dooars, the wife of G P Robertson, of a daughter.

THORLEY—September 21, at Tundla, Mrs Harry Thorley, the wife of G H Thorley, Engineering Department, E I Ry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HART—WHEELER—September 2, at Gauhati, Church, by the Rev H T Otley, M A, Chaplain of Shillong, Sidney George Hart of the Indian Civil Service to Gertrude Winifred, daughter of the late John Wheeler of Savernake, England.

DEATH.

SLATTER—September 13, at Bhagalpore, Thomas Robert Slatter, late of Messrs. Smith Rodwell and Co., Kersala, aged 50 years and 4 months.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 50m. Sun sets, 5h. 51m. High water, 7-16m., 7-34. Low water, 1-28 a.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p. m.

Arrival of H. E. Sir James Monteath, Victoria Terminus, 10-30 a. m., and departure for Poona in the evening.

Indian Cotton Company, Church Gate Street, 3p. m

New Berar Company, Church Gate Street, 3-30 p.m.

Central India Spinning, Weaving, and Manufacturing Company, Victoria Buildings, 3 p. m.

Prize distribution, Anjuman-I-Islam Schools, 5 p. m.

Bombay University Senate adjourned meeting, 5-15 p. m.

Rugby Football Tournament.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-morrow, at 5-30 p.m., Paper to be read "The Traditions of Majhalli," by Moulavi Abdul Wali, Esq., M. A., S. B., Rorebl, Bengal. Members and friends are invited to attend.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Captain Cordington, the Band of the 23rd Bombay Rifles will play the following programme of music under the direction of Band Sergeant, to-day, commencing at 5-30 p.m. (weather permitting)

March	Konigszardisten	Max Fischer
Overture	Si Je, Etais Roi	Adam
Waltz	Journalisten	Gungl
Selection	The Geisha	Jones
Galop	Vivat	Zikoff

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Karachi other places in Sind and Berbera per Transport s. s. "Mustra" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 A. M. to-day—Supplementary mails for Seychelles Lamu, Mombassa, Ibi, Chindi, Dar-es-salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, per extra s. s. "Sultan" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 A. M. to-day. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

ASSAULT ON A PUBLIC SERVANT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday afternoon before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Barker, charged James Grant, an inmate of the Government Workhouse, with assaulting Seymour Bechingham, a warder. The evidence showed that yesterday the accused obtained leave to go out and subsequently returned worse for liquor. Bechingham was ordered to search him, when the accused struck him with a clenched fist. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE GAMBLING CASE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Mr. J W. S Dracup disposed of the case in which Bhima Shiva, Gowlee, was charged along with fifty-four other persons with gambling at Parel. The facts of the case have already been reported. Mr. Strangman, barrister at-law, prosecuted Mr. Vellnker pleader defended the accused. The Magistrate find the accused Rs 1-5 and ordered a sum of Rs. 300 to be paid from the amount realised by the fines inflicted in the case to the informer who was instrumental in bringing about the arrest of the accused.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest yesterday, at the morgue, relative to the death of Lalji Nursey, a labourer, aged thirty. The evidence showed that on Monday morning, a bullock cart was going along Paltan Road, when the animals took fright at a passer by suddenly opening an umbrella. The bullocks bolted down the road, knocking down in their career, the deceased who happened to be on the road. One of the wheels of the cart passed over his chest, causing serious injuries, which resulted in his death shortly after. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

THE BAI SAKABAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the 1st of August there were 44 horses, 19 bullocks and 19 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of August 47 horses, 103 bullocks, 1 cow, 1 she-buffalo and 34 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 43 horses, 102 bullocks, 2 cows, 1 buffalo and 27 dogs were discharged from the hospital. One case among horses, 1 case among cows, and 8 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following animals were treated as out-patients during the month :—9 horses, 5 bullocks, 3 buffaloes, 7 cows, 1 sheep, 25 dogs, 1 goose, 1 cat and 5 parrots.

SUICIDES IN BOMBAY.—At the morgue, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest, relative to the death of Angilina, aged sixteen years, wife of one Philip D'Silva, a blacksmith employed in the G. I. P. Railway Workshops at Parel. The deceased was married to her husband about eight months ago and since then she lived with him at Kara Matunga. She had been subject to fits of insanity which came at intervals. Whenever she was attacked with the fit she used to run away into the street and throw away her ornaments. On Saturday last she went on a visit to her father at Wadala and whilst there she was seized with one of the fits. She ran out of the house and threw herself into a well close by. Her body was recovered from the well two days after. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide while temporarily insane. Another inquest was held by the Coroner at the morgue regarding the death of Anoop Shivnund, a dhobie, aged about thirty-five years, residing at Forjet Lane. The deceased had incurred debts and recently his creditors pressed him for payment of the moneys due to them by him. He was unable to discharge the debts and his embarrassed circumstances preyed upon his mind. He was attacked with fever a few days ago and was missed from house on Saturday last. His body was found floating in a well at the corner of Forjett Lane, on Monday. A verdict of suicide was recorded. A third inquest was held by the Coroner at the same place on the body of Bhagirthi, a Hindu woman, aged twenty-five years. The deceased lived at Mahim. She had been suffering from fever for the last few days and was occasionally delirious. On Monday morning she was missed from home and on a search being made her body was subsequently found in a well near her house. A verdict of suicide was returned.

OLD OFFENDERS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Kasondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sullivan, charged Ismailji Karimji a Bori with the theft of a bundle of clothes valued at about Re. 15 belonging to Abdul Hussein Kamiruddin, also a Bori residing in Dabu Street, Null Bazar. It appeared that the accused effected entrance into the room of the complainant on the third floor of a house in Dabu Street on the 8th instant, at midnight and whilst leaving the room with a bundle of clothes accidentally knocked against the complainant who was sleeping there. The complainant raised an alarm and the accused was arrested while trying to abscond. He pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted seven previous convictions. The Magistrate in disposing of the case remarked that the accused seemed to have been convicted by all the Magistrates and rigorous as well as solitary imprisonment seemed to have had no effect on him. This time he would award another kind of punishment on him by way of flogging. He sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 30, or in default to undergo a further term of six months rigorous imprisonment. He also ordered him to receive 30 stripes in jail and to report his place of residence for a period of three years after his release from jail.—Inspector Sullivan also charged Ali Hussein alias Mahomed Haji Tayeb, a Mahomedan, with picking the pocket of Sakhinsbai, a woman. It appeared that on Monday afternoon the complainant was making some purchases at Null Bazar, when the accused stood behind her and extracted a bundle containing Rs. 1-12 from her pocket. He was arrested on the spot. The accused admitted the charge as also having been seven times previously convicted. He, too, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 30, or in default to undergo a further term of six months' rigorous imprisonment. He was also ordered to receive thirty stripes in jail

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the city of Bombay, was held yesterday afternoon in the offices of the Trust, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, the Hon. Mr. S. Rebsch, presiding. There were present Brigadier-General Sir James Willcocks, the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, Mr. F. Gray, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Mr. S sroon J. David, Dr. A. G. Virgas, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. C. H. Armstrong, Mr. G. A. Anderson, Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Bomanji D. Petit and Mr. W. N. Shil tone, the Secretary.

NEW BUILDINGS.

The Board approved of the plans submitted for the buildings to be erected on the Hornby Road, for the offices of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, and on the Wodehouse Road for the Young Men's Christian Association.

QUESTION OF OVER-BRIDGES.

The Board considered report of the Improvement's Committee, No 3, in connection with the proposed construction of a new over-bridge at the Churni Road level-crossing.

The Chairman proposed that the proposals made by the Committee in connection with the erection of the over-bridge be approved and adopted. He said the question had been before them at many previous meetings and that much correspondence had taken place with the Government. As the matter affected the question of public convenience, it had been referred to the Corporation who considered that the bridge should be erected at the Churni Road level-crossing instead of at the new road to be constructed in connection with Scheme No. 3.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola moved an amendment to the effect the views of the Corporation be forwarded to the Government with the Board's recommendation that the new over-bridge should be built at the new road in connection with Scheme No. 3. He said although the Government had the power to compel the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, to construct two new bridges to the south of the French Bridge, they had not yet called upon the Railway Company to do so. The erection of an over-bridge at the Churni Road level-crossing would entail considerable difficulties. They would have to pull down substantial houses recently erected at Chowpatty and to alter the Queen's Road, both which would entail very great expense. He considered all these difficulties would be surmounted and the great

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NOTICE.

IF this should meet the eye of WILLIAM LAWRENCE, the son of ARTHUR and HARRIET LAWRENCE, firework maker, Liverpool, who sailed from Liverpool some 50 years ago, SISTER LUCY would be thankful to receive any news.
She heard rumours that he had married a Black Lady and built the "Bombay Theatre," she also heard that he died some 15 years ago, but no proof of it to hand. Apply Box No. 895 A., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30, 1903.

TO POPULARISE INOCULATION.

ANOTHER "unique" method of dealing with plague has been suggested in Bombay. It is distinctly unique; but we do not know whether any other quality can fairly be claimed for it. It is to apply the "snowball" principle to inoculation. We hesitate to state the origin of the suggestion. It is from the very last source the most imaginative person would expect any scheme as to the public health to emanate from—the Chamber of Commerce. Had it come from the Bengal Turf Club, or even the Hamburg Lottery promoters, it would have occasioned as little surprise as that it emanated from the most potent, grave and reverend seigniors who compose the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. The scheme briefly is: that someone shall be inoculated and shall then receive four coupons. He shall distribute these among his friends and for each one he induces to be inoculated he shall receive one rupee, the sum to be paid as his coupons reach the hands of the official inoculator. Those four persons—or say three of them, if one fails to appear—shall each also receive four coupons and rupees as their coupons come in, and so in the course of time the Municipality shall have paid six lakhs of rupees, assuming that one in every four submits to the pleasing operation. It is the easiest thing in the world on paper, the simplest and the most efficacious—so simple indeed that we are inclined to marvel that it has even been thought necessary to invite expressions of opinion on it. As applied to the sale of cheap watches, or piece-goods or tea, the Chamber of Commerce might not be disposed to approve of the principle. But the necessity of adopting heroic measures has presented itself to all sections of the community and even stolid merchants will not deny the urgency of the case. Next to presenting groups of ten natives with free tickets in the Bengal Turf Club Derby Sweep, we know of no method better calculated to commend itself to the native community, except presenting one to each. But that would of course mean an expenditure roughly of eighty lakhs of rupees. The Chamber's scheme can be carried out for a tenth of that sum, working expenses included.

So much in support of it. So much to the credit of the mighty brain which brought forth the idea. There are, however, objections. Foremost of these is the fact that the report of the Commission on the Mulkowal disaster has not yet been published. Two months ago a question was asked in the House of Commons by an Anglo-Indian member—who, though he retired from this city many years ago, still takes an active interest in it—as to whether the Secretary of State had received the report of the Commission and what action he intended to take on the recommendation of the Commission with a view to re-establishing confidence in anti-plague inoculation. The reply given by Lord George Hamilton has been published before. But it is of such significance that we must reproduce it in view of the possibility, we do not say probability, of this scheme being adopted:—"The report has reached me," said the Secretary of State, "and is under consideration. It is confined to ascertaining the circumstances which led to the issue of impure plague prophylactic from the Bombay laboratory in the autumn of 1902, and the persons responsible for the same. The question of process to be used in future for the preparation of the fluid, or of the organisation of the laboratory, was not referred to the Commission, and is not dealt with in their report. Measures had previously been taken by the Government to re-establish confidence by reverting to the former method of preparing the prophylactic and by strengthening the staff of the laboratory. At the present stage I am unable to state what orders will be issued upon the report, or whether the papers can be laid before the House." There are two points in that reply which must be borne in mind. The first is that impure prophylactic was supplied from the Bombay Laboratory, where it is all manufactured, and that Government endeavoured to re-establish confidence by revertion to the former method of preparing the prophylactic and by strengthening the staff of the Laboratory. But, as we observed at the time the question was asked, the new method of manufacture was abandoned only in case of the prophylactic supplied to the Punjab Government, and we gave expression to the belief that even to that day the serum supplied to other Governments—Bombay included—was manufactured by the method which produced the fatal results in the Punjab. We asked to be assured that we were wrong. But from that day to this not a word has been vouchsafed, either as to the methods of manufacture, the percentage of bottles which become contaminated, or which would successfully pass tests after delivery. To all this information the public is entitled before any scheme subjecting them to risk is put in practice.

The report of the Commission has been in the hands of Government between eight and nine months. Yet we do not know who is responsible for the disaster, in what manner it came about that the fatal doses left the Laboratory, or even whether the prophylactic is still being manufactured by the fatal process, and being supplied elsewhere than to the Punjab—whose administration will have none of it. Until that information is forthcoming we should decline to advise a single individual to submit himself to inoculation, however firmly persuaded he may have been that it was an efficacious preventive of plague in former years. Little, practically no information has ever been given as to the progress of research, as to the results of the observations of a large and highly paid staff, of the manner in which the services of the members of that staff are employed, or statistics of the prophylactic supplied and the results obtained. Why is it? Is not the public entitled to know where its money goes to, and are the people not entitled to abstain from putting itself in the hands of a doubtless well-intentioned operator, who cannot safely promise that they shall not die of a disease far more terrible than that they wish to be preserved from? The prudent man will not run such a terrible risk for a paltry rupee. And we should feel it our duty to urge] him to avoid inoculation, as he would the plague itself, until he receives assurances on the points we have indicated. Let us know that the prophylactic is pure and that no risks attend its administration, that it has been manufactured in the manner approved by the Plague Commission and by which the Punjab Government insists on being supplied. It might also be well to publish some information as to the work done in the Laboratory, the progress which can be recorded in investigating the disease, and the practical work done during the past six years. We may perhaps never receive that; but until the report of the Mulkowal Commission has been published and we have assurances that the approved method of prophylactic has been entirely returned to, let no man seek inoculation.

CHROME TANNING IN MADRAS.

MR. ALFRED CHATTERTON, of Madras, who is always supplying new instances of his special aptitude to deal with subjects of an industrial nature has contributed to the "Indian Review" an exhaustive and instructive article upon the Tanning Industry in the Madras Presidency. From Madras and Bengal enormous quantities of hides and skins, both tanned and untanned, are annually sent to the markets of Europe and America, and every year there appears to be an increasing demand from the latter country for Indian hides. Mr. Chatterton devotes his article mainly to showing the advantages of the new system of chrome tanning, and hazards the opinion that unless this method can be established in India the tanning industry as a whole is doomed. The difficulties which stand in the way of the introduction of chrome tanning are well defined. In the first place a chrome tannery requires a large amount of machinery, and can only be worked with the greatest measure of success upon a very large scale. It is the boast of one American factory that it can turn out 3,000 dozen skins per diem, and there are two tanneries in existence in America at the present time which could deal with the whole of the exportations of skins from the Madras Presidency. Then again chrome tanning is an extremely delicate undertaking, and requires a good deal of chemical knowledge which the Indian labourer could never be expected to assimilate properly. The tanner of Madras appears to be of the very lowest caste. He only takes to this work as a last resource, and consequently labour in the tanning industry is both scarce and unsatisfactory. It is also stated that the hot climate of India is against the successful prosecution of the industry, but Mr. Chatterton does not appear to give credence to this objection. The final objection is the difficulty of finding a market for the finished product, and there does not appear to be any great opportunity for the exportation of chrome leather to London, which is the only open market which offers itself to the Indian producer. However, chrome leather possess such distinct and peculiar advantages over the old variety produced by the medium of tannin that Mr. Chartterton thinks there would be a sufficient demand in the home market to justify the establishment of the industry, were the other difficulties overcome. He suggests that a trial should be made, substituting cheap hand labour for machinery, with a view to supplying the present demand amongst the ryots for leathern water bags. An enormous number of these articles are in daily use, and the life of one of them is extremely short owing to the tendency to rot, which a leathern article always discovers when brought into frequent contact with water. Chrome leather, however, possesses the particular advantage of being totally unaffected by water, and Mr. Chatterton thinks that as the life of these articles, which collectively account for many lakhs of rupees in the course of a year, would be much lengthened the hide and skin exporter would have thousands more skins to meet the demand from external markets. Mr. Chatterton concludes a very interesting article by saying that if it could be demonstrated that the matter was of sufficient importance it might be possible for Government to modify the existing laws in this country to such an extent as to render it possible to grant patent rights or monopolies for a limited term of years to persons introducing industries or processes which are new to India, though well known in other parts of the world. He adds: "The industries of India have to face the open competition of the world, and capital is hardly likely to be largely invested in them, unless special means are taken to foster new ventures, during the early stages of their working, and unless privileges and rights are secured, which will afford capitalists some prospect of an adequate return on their investments.

DETERRENT PUNISHMENTS.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, reviewing the report on the administration of criminal justice in that province for last year, raises the very interesting question of the treatment of the habitual offender. In his view the punishment of the professional criminal in the past has not been severe enough and certain districts are suffering from the encouragement given to hardened offenders by inadequate sentences. It has long been a debatable point whether any punishment, short of life-long seclusion, can be a deterrent to the class of criminal society needs most to be protected from. Sir Charles Rivaz, at any rate, favours progressive punishment for incorrigible offenders and ultimately transportation. The practice of the courts in the Punjab, however, has not been consistent in this respect. While the Lieutenant Governor finds it necessary to point out the need for a greater application of the principle that first offenders should be, as far as possible, kept from the contamination of the jails he is also obliged to urge that in relation to re-convicted criminals the law should be administered consistently, systematically and adequately. He instances cases in which habitual criminals, reconvicted after undergoing long terms of imprisonment, find themselves let off with light sentences. Clearly, he observes, an habitual criminal, in the existing state of affairs, has good reason to hope that however often he breaks the law, and with his past record before the court which tries him, he has in the event of conviction a chance of being sentenced to a punishment so slight that he can cheerfully accept it as one of the incidents of his calling. Judicial idiosyncracies and the varying nature of the offences with which a criminal may be charged account for this state of things. In the leniency which allows notorious criminals to pursue their careers with but slight interruptions Sir Charles Rivaz sees the elements of political danger, and to effect an improvement in the administration of the law His Honour draws attention to certain points of procedure. Magistrates are directed to bear in mind that in accordance with section 75 of the Penal Code incorrigible offenders should be dealt with by a Sessions Court. This Section contemplates the necessity of dealing with such offenders by transportation for life, and, as the writer of the review observes, it must be hopeless in a vast number of cases to curb their predatory instincts in any other way. Still it has to be recognised that the whole question of punishment for crime is more complex than it at first sight appears, for while its deterrent effect has to be considered, its main motive is expiation. There will always be a conflict of opinion as to how far the punishment should fit the crime alone or take account of offences for which the penalty has been paid. The philosophic crank would treat the hardened offender in a hospital for degenerates but there must be a more practicable method of dealing with the members of Indian tribes which our British law brands as criminal. There are budmashes who need to be transported, but there are also others who are like untutored children, and to reclaim these not heavy punishments are required, but efficient crime preventive measures on the part of the police.

THE trial of the two accused charged with the murder of Mr. Glanville, a Ceylon Planter, concluded on the 24th instant. The jury unanimously returned a verdict of guilty against one of the accused and by a majority of six to one against the second man Both accused were servants of the deceased. They were sentenced to death.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 15th August amounted to Rs. 859. Total earnings from 1st July to 15th August were Rs. 9,041.

THE statement of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 15th August [illegible] corresponding week of the last year of Rs. 494. Total earnings from 1st July to 15th August were Rs. 15,849, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 5,300.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 15th August amounted to Rs. 8,482, being a decrease on the corresponding week of the last year of Rs. 1,462. Total earnings from 1st July to 15th August were Rs. 53,471, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 4,809.

Two valuable cows, owned by Mr. C. S. Ratcliff, Great Baddow, Essex, have died suddenly through licking nitrate of soda bags stored on the premises.

THE Rev. J. K. Hodgkinson, vicar of Worsley, has issued a request that no more rice and confetti be thrown at wedding solemnised at Worsley Church.

FRED FALKENBERG, a professional baseball player, of the Pittsburg team, was dismissed because his form did not come up to expectations. He has now become a professor in a Western College.

"In another twenty years," says Dr. Arthur R. Reynolds, "Chicago will be 'a place aux dames.'" Every year there is an increase in the number of deaths of men over those of women, the excess last year being 50 per cent.

Kisses given in public are action able by law in Russia. A kiss in the open street is penalised with 15s.; while a kiss in a tramcar is under a fine of 25s. Declarations of love on a post-card make the sender liable to a fine of 10s.

THE barbers of Chicago are most indignant at the new laws which require them to wash their hands with soap and hot water before attending to each customer, and to disinfect the combs, razors, and scissors. The barbers threaten to strike.

THE German population of Eldora, Iowa, are making arrangements for the celebration of Sauerkraut Day on September 17. Bands will play, dance will take place, and speeches will be made by pro mineni Germans in honour of the cabbage.

THE seven-year-old daughter of John Ponte, of Creston, Iowa, was taken ill some days ago and died. As the result of a post-mortem examination it was found that the child had swallowed peas whole, that they had sprouted and were growing in her stomach.

THE cheese manufacturers of the State of New York will show at the St. Louis Exhibition a mountain of cheese weighing no less than 4,000lbs. Thereby they intend to prove that New York produces more cheese than any other State of the Union.

MRS. POLLY CARD, of Joplin, Mo., who attained the age of ninety quite recently, has surprised her friends by cutting a second set of baby-teeth. For thirty years Mrs. Card has been without teeth, and she has now eight teeth, with good prospects of attaining a full set.

DURING the recent voyage of the Lucania across the Atlantic the "Cunard Bulletin" was published every day, messages by the Marconi system being flashed to the big steamship from both sides of the Atlantic. The news included the death of Lord Salisbury and the conviction of the Humberts.

CONDUCTOR ARTHUR BRUSH, of Colorado Springs, Col., was struck by lightning on the summit of Pike's Peak. His hat was knocked off, his coat, waistcoat, and trousers were torn to shreds, all his underclothing was burnt off, and he was left standing only in his shoes. He escaped without serious injury.

AN hour after Frank Moslin, of Indianapolis, had closed his saloon and gone home, an enterprising burglar opened it again. People who dropped in merely thought that a new bar-tender had been engaged. When the proprietor turned up the next day, he found nearly all his stock gone as well as the money which had been left in the till.

LOST IN BLUNDERLAND.

DIVERTING SEQUEL OF CLARA'S ADVENTURES.

THE sequel of a successful skit cannot usually reckon upon a reception quite equal to that of the original novelty. Even if the vein of fun shows no very marked symptoms of exhaustion, the reader is apt to be somewhat less impressionable the second time. "Caroline Lewis" clever waggishness, however, proves itself quite equal to a second brilliant display. In "Lost in Blunderland," just published by Mr. Heinemann (2s 6d.), with fifty illustrations after Tenniel, by S. R., the imitation of Lewis Carroll's "Alice" is as wonderfully close as in the first "Clara," and its adaptation to contemporary politics is impishly ingenious.

For the benefit of newcomers, it may be as well to mention that Clara is the present Prime Minister, and Blunderland our own political England. The author and the no less wickedly clever artist—who is a long way after Tenniel—are very hard upon poor little Clara. She is child in these things throughout, quite at sea, not merely when she falls into the great pool, but all the time.

At the outset, Clara suddenly finds herself a crowned Queen, just as "Alice" does at the end of "Through the Looking-Glass." Clara's crown is the Premiership, but at first she cannot make out why her hat seems so uncomfortably tight that she fears she must have got "the mugwumps, or bulkans on the brain." She soon finds out, however, what the "cold, hard substance, not at all like the nice little tam o' shanter to which she was accustomed," really is.

"It's rather hollow," she sighed, "but, at all events, it didn't come out of a cracker, and they can't say I'm not a real Queen now."

"How wobbly it is!" she said trying it on again, for she found it difficult to balance. "But perhaps if I can manage to walk quite straight, it will keep on, and people won't notice that it wasn't made for me."

Clara, however, is always in a hopeless muddle until she learns her lesson at last and goes, submissive and repentant, to the Red Queen (Mr. Chamberlain) with "Oh! please your Majesty, I've picked this orchid for you, and I've come to say "Ditto' to you, and I'll never say anything but Ditto' to you again."

"Carolina Lewis," as readers of the earlier book are aware, is no Liberal partisan, for all 'her' burlesquing of Clara. Other people come in for equally mocking treatment, notably the White King and Queen. When the White King (Lord Rosebery) is first seen he is walking with the (British) Lion.

The White King seemed to be telling the Lion funny stories, and trying to make the great beast smile. But Clara noticed that, though the lion pretended to be amused at them, he was yawning very much, and looked like falling asleep. She thought she heard him mutter once or twice to himself, "Never do never do, Most unpractical."

Still the White King kept on talking, just as though he were a phonograph which had been wound up and couldn't stop.

He takes her to see "a Grand Review of my splendid Army" (the Liberal League), which consists of three men and a boy marching round a tattered Tabernacle.

"Ah!" said the King proudly. "I see you're admiring my Army. Every one of that vast host you see defiling over there is an out and-out Half Leaguer, and would cheerfully lay down his life for the great principle I represent—if only," he went on rather sadly, "I could remember what it was"

"But they aren't a vast host at all," Clara replied, "I've counted them up ever so many times, and are only three, besides the drummer."

"You don't understand these things at all," the King retorted, very angrily. "That's the way an Army is always represented on the stage. If you want to do anything nowadays you must be theatrical. Some people are never satisfied."

"Still, Clara persisted, it "isn't quite like a real Army, you know."

"Do you think I don't know that?" said the poor King, "but it's the best I can do."

TOO MUCH SAT UPON.

The bedraggled White Queen has developed from the delicious Crumpty-Bumpty (C.-B., for short) of the first book. A nice, round, smooth egg. That's what I was. But those happy days are over. So many people sat upon me that at last I was hatched. She does not enjoy being a Queen.

"How would you like it if you were married to the White King, and couldn't get rid of him anyhow?"

"I shouldn't like it at all," replied Clara, who was a very truthful child. "I should think he was rather a trial."

"Rather a trial!" almost screamed the Queen. He's worse than a verdict."

And certainly the callous conduct of the King as he sees her flying over the country, obviously from some enemy, is trying enough.

"It'll be some Imperialist or other," the King remarked slowly. "This part of the country's full of 'em. They turn up in all sorts of unlikely places."

Another delightful figures is the pathetic White Knight (the Secretary for War), discovered head-downwards in a ditch, wearing for helmet the horse's—well, no, another animal's—head, which represents the War Office, and which he never takes off except when he goes to the German manœuvres. "Then I dress myself up as a colonel of the Guildford Fire Brigade, and they take me for Baden-Powell." He is in trouble because his dear old horse, John Bull, has left him.

"He didn't seem to like my latest invention. He shied at my beautiful army corpses, six of them all laid out, and four as dead as the drill-book; he jibbed at my superior Argentine mutton, and when I invented my improved method of buying remounts on the higher purchase system, he kicked over the traces and bolted."

THE SCHEMING UNICORN.

The bumptious Unicorn, the author insists, is "merely a fabulous monster." But his military uniform, his horn, which has been growing on his forehead ever since 1870, and the magnificent turned-up moustaches, seem more or less familiar.

He is introduced to Clara by the Lizard (Foreign Secretary) as soon as the Red Queen has gone away to "Spriggland, where the Porlokrock used to live," and is no longer at hand to keep them out of mischief.

"How you voz?" said the Unicorn to Clara in excellent English. . . .

"I beg your pardon, Sir; I don't understand German," said Clara very politely.

"So-o-o!" retorted the Unicorn, "that is for me very goot for if you nodings know, zen so much more easy it shall was for me mit you ze game of bluff to play."

He teaches her a very pretty "Puss in ze corner" game, the apparatus of which is a map of the Western Hemisphere, a very small chestnut, and "some Germanic matches which struck only on the Pan." The game consists in the Unicorn's making a blaze, and Clara's having to pull the chestnut out. You shall pull all my chestnuts out of ze fire if you was a goot girl, and zen you haf ze satisfagtion to see me eat."

In reply to Clara's protest that she does not call this Puss in the corner, he explains after the original White Knight's fashion, that the game is called Venezuela, that its name is Bluff, and the game really is Heads I shall win, tails you shall lose.

"I only hope it sh'll not be zat Red Kveen of yours. She blay him mit one long spoon, she do; and she blay to vin ven she blay. But now," it we to on aloud, "ve be blay ze ozzer game I tells you of. You gif me all ze zings you in your far too much befilled pockets haf, and I makes you one of all ze oddest most favoured nations."

"But" said Clara doubtfully, "I've got a lot of Colonial produce in my pockets and I think I'd rather keep it myself if you've no objection."

"Never mind" returned the Unicorn, "I gif you lots of good dings in exchange. I gif you a beautiful leedle knife mit vich you your fingers out cannot because he vos made in Shermany; and oh! lots of dings almost as sharp as zey are nasty; and I done all your drading for you and safes you all ze drouble."

Happily the Red Queen returned and stopped that little game.

TELEGRAMS

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY)

THE BALKAN'S CRISIS.

BULGARIAN MISSION TO THE PORTE.

POPULAR FEELING IN SOFIA.

THE INDIFFERENCE OF THE POWERS.

A REWARD FOR MASSACRES.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 28.

The Bulgarian Government is again sending M. Natchevich, a former member of the Ministry, on a special mission to Constantinople. M. Natchevich in May last was sent on a similar mission to sound the Porte with a view to arriving at an understanding.

The demonstration at Sofia on Sunday was orderly and imposing and was an unmistakable proof of great sympathy with the Revolutionists and the determination of the Bulgarians to support them.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 29.

A deputation from Sunday's demonstration at Sofia afterwards waited on the Premier and asked him whether the Government would help the Macedonians. The Premier in reply said that the Government would continue the policy which they conceived to be best for the interests of Bulgaria.

The deputation declared the reply was not satisfactory to the people.

Bakhtiar Pasha who commanded at Krushevo when the massacres took place has been decorated with the first class order of the Medjedieh.

There is much outcry especially in Western Europe at the indifference of the Powers who in the presence of the bloodshed in the Balkans are content to support Austria and Russia in insisting on a scheme of reforms which has long ago proved to be derisory.

It is hoped that some scheme of European control will be the outcome of the meeting between the Tsar and the Emperor of Austria.

THE CABINET CHANGES.

LORD MILNER IN LONDON.

CONFERENCE BETWEEN LORD MILNER AND MR. BALFOUR.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 28.

Lord Milner has arrived in London where he will see Mr. Balfour to-morrow.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 29.

Lord Milner at noon to-day conferred with Mr. Balfour in Downing Street.

SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE COMING ELECTIONS.

AFRIKANDER SENTIMENT.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 28.

In view of the coming elections, the South African Party have issued a programme which the Bond has adopted. The basis of their operations advocates a firm union of the different Nationalities, the promotion of the self-dependence of South Africa and the development of unmistakable South African national sentiment.

THE COTTON DUTIES IN RUSSIA.

NO EARLY REDUCTION.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 28.

The Russian Government has replied to the petition of the manufacturers that there will be no reduction of duty on imported cotton in the present year.

GREAT FALL IN CONSOLS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 29.

Consols have fallen to 87⅞.

Consols to-day have fallen to 8 1-8 which is the lowest price on record.

The continuous weakness on the Stock Exchange is ascribed to a combination of numerous factors, the chief of which are the stringency of money, the plethora of undigested gilt edged securities underwritten by syndicates which have been perpetually forced to sell to pay margins and the general uneasiness due to the slackness of business, the weakness of the government affairs in the east and the apprehensions of financial troubles in America.

RUSSIAN FORCES IN THE FAR EAST.

A GREAT CONCENTRATION.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 29.

Reuter wires from Tientsin that the Russian Troops in Manchuria and elsewhere in the Far East now number two hundred and fifty thousand, besides eighty warships at Port Arthur and Talienwan.

THE ATTACK ON A NILGIRI PLANTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 29.

Mr. A. W. Brodie, a well-known Nilgiri planter, left Coonoor on the morning of the 23rd instant on the way to visit the Waterfall estate on the Anamalais. He arrived by train at Podanur and left there in a country cart about 7 p.m. When within nine miles of Pollachi, he was attacked by a gang of ruffians, beaten and robbed of everything and his arm broken. He had also other injuries. He had to walk the whole distance of nine miles without boots and streaming with blood. The Assistant Collector of Pollachi is kindly looking after him.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE PRESIDENCY BANKS BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 29.

The Presidency Banks Bill, which is likely to be introduced during the coming cold weather, is to bring into operation the recommendations of the Conference which met in Calcutta in last cold weather, as modified by correspondence which has since passed between the Government of India and the various Presidency Banks in this country for improving the condition under which these institutions do business. It does not include the sweeping changes recommended by the Currency Commission, which favoured making over the Currency Notes Department to the Banking Agency since these proposals postulated the formation of one Central Bank, an arrangement which has not commended itself to interests concerned. The Bill is subject to the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, which has not yet been given.

MASKED BALL AT POONA.

KING ARTHUR'S ROUND TABLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*POONA, SEPTEMBER 28.

A Domino Ball took place at the Gymkhana when the Knights of the Round Table gave their second annual dance. The arrangements were on the present occasion even on a more elaborate scale than last year. Within, the hall was made to resemble a compartment of the times when chivalry and knight-errantry were the guiding principles of the Knights and the whole interior was draped in red and white, which gave the appearance of a large tent. At the entrance stood two knights on duty—Sir Tristram and Sir Bois de Gaorsi—who bowed sedately to the guests as they arrived and conducted them inside where they were presented to the senior knight.

Colonel Cleary Hill was unfortunately ill and unable to attend. A mellow light of several electric arc lamps illuminated a most striking scene. Round about on the walls were names and armorial bearings of Knights with each one's sword. Hanging in front of the stage at the far end was the picture of King Arthur, good and true, while the stage its If resembled a par our in a Baron's hall, hearth ablaze with flaming logs, and strong iron clamped chests standing about. Trophies of arms of ancient date hung on all the walls on either hand, here might have been seen richly wrought arms inlaid with gold and precious stones, the priceless heritage of the native princes who had kindly lent them for the occasion, comprising gold-embossed shields, battle axes, maces, swords, lances, and daggers. Elsewhere ample accommodation was provided. On the Eastern tennis courts just facing the hall stood a large windmill with arms picked out with coloured lights which revolved slowly above the heads of those who chose to sit out. Burnished figures of two knights dressed in full armour appeared ben ath it charging each other full tilt with lances in rest.

The supper room was clearly laid out with thirteen tables innocent of table cloths but prettily decorated with [illegible] red and white cloth laid from end to end. Lamps with red and white shade s continue the harmony of the colour-scheme. Each knight had a table to himself where he presided at the head of twelve guests.

The guests were a long time in arriving and it was close upon ten o'clock when the last of them appeared. There was by this time a very fine collection of dominoes in the room, nearly every colour of the rainbow being represented, the knights being conspicuous among the gathering. Dancing continued till midnight, when the signal to unmask was given A movement was then made to the supper room where a pleasant half hour was spent, and dancing was afterwards continued till the early hours of the morning. The dance was voted on all hands a great success and a great credit to those who took part in its arrangement.

* The first part of this message appeared in yesterday's issue.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 29.

It has been decided that the Hyderabad Contingent regiments shall generally be detailed to the garrison Bolaram and Aurangabad, but that this arrangement will be subjects, to the requirements of the service and that its continuance cannot be guaranteed Details have been called for by the Government of India of buildings required for Volunteer Corps throughout India. The to al expenditure concerned is nearly four lakhs of rupees.

The Draft, 4th Hussars, consisting of one officer, 24 men and one woman expected in the Transport Soudan on the 2nd October will, on disembarkation, be attached to Colaba Depot, and will proceed to Secunderabad by the 22 o'clock passenger train on the 3rd October.

Under instructions from the Principal Medical Officers, Punjab and Madras Commands, Majors F. Davies and W. C. Croly, R.A.M.C., will, on arrival from England, proceed to Jullundur and Secunderabad, respectively

ARRIVALS SEPTEMBER 28.—Bartholomew, Captain Bo. R. A., on duty from Poona.

Tweedie, Lt. Beng. Gloster Regt on leave from Lucknow.

Blyth, Lt. Beng. Gloster Regt. on leave from Lucknow.

Wodehouse, Major-Genl. Punj Comdg. Rawalpindi district from leave from England,

Loch, Capt. Punj. A. D. C. to G. O. C. Rawalpindi district from leave from England.

Holman, Capt. Punj. 16th Beng. Lancers from leave from England.

Stewart Capt. Punj. E. Lanc. Regt. from leave from England.

St. John, Punj. 40th P. I. from leave from England,

Cowil, Lt. Punj. R. E. from leave from England.

DEPARTURES SEPTEMBER 28.—Stewart, Capt, Punj. E. Lanc. Regt on duty to Um alla.

Wodehouse, Major-Genl. Punj Comdg. Rawalpindi district to join to Rawalpindi.

Loch, Capt. Punj. A. D. C. to G. O. C. Rawalpindi district to join to Rawalpindi.

Bartholomew Capt. Bo R. A. on duty to Aden,

Luke, Capt, Bo. R. A. from leave to Quetta.

Herbert, Lt. Beng. A. O. S, Highlanders to rejoin to Calcutta.

Hadow, Lt. Beng. Norfolk Regt. to rejoin to Bareilly.

Stevens, Capt. Madras 21st M. Pioneers on leave to England.

Divorced forty years ago, Mr. and Mrs. Melville, of Massachusetts, found fresh partners, each having children. Recently the children became friends, and they have now induced the man and woman who had lost their second partners to be married again. Mr. Melville is seventy-four and his wife is seventy-six years of age.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE GALE IN ENGLAND.

EXTENSIVE DAMAGE.

London, September 12th.—The storm which visited Great Britain yesterday was one of the worst for years. Every part of the coast was visited. The great breakwater works now in progress at Dover were badly damaged.

The wind at Bath attained a velocity of 72 miles an hour.

A concert pavilion at Hastings and fifty bathing machines were wrecked.

Havoc was caused in Windsor Great Park, among the fine elms at Kensington Gardens, and throughout the hop gardens of Kent.

Twenty thousand troops, encamped at Frensham Common in connection with Military manœuvres, were drenched, and their tents levelled to the ground.

The marquee of the headquarters staff fell while the officers were dining.

Many casualties are reported from the French, Belgian, and Dutch coasts.

London, September 13th.—The commencement of the southern breakwater of the National Harbour at Dover was destroyed by the recent storm. The damage is estimated at £40 000.

The steel framework of a new gasometer at South-sea was wrecked, the damage amounting to thousands of pounds.

BOOKMAKERS' PROFITS.

London, September 13th.—Sir Robert Giffen, the eminent statistician, addressing the British Association yesterday, estimated the Empire's income at £3 200,000,000, and its accumulated wealth at £22,250 000,000.

He understood that bookmakers benefited to the extent of £5,000,000 annually at their customers' expense.

THE LATE POPE.

CARDINAL RAMPOLLA AND THE DOCTORS.

DEATH-BED INTRIGUES.

London, Sept. 13.—The defence made by Drs. Lapponi and Mazzoni, in reply to the newspaper charges of incompetence in their treatment of the late Pope Leo XIII, shows that remarkable intrigues were going on in the Vatican, and even at the late Pope Leo's deathbed.

Cardinal Rampolla the late Secretary of State, objected to the publication of the true origin of the late Pope's illness, but the doctors insisted upon it, in order to protect their reputations Finally the late Pope's doctors stated the full history of the case and sealed it giving copies to Cardinal Rampolla and the Majordomo and the Vatican.

DANGERS OF ELECTRICITY: COLLIERS ELECTROCUTED.

London, Sept. 13.—Two colliers on the Monkland Canal, at Coalbridge, nine miles east of Glasgow, were electrocuted through a leakage of the electricity used for the electric light.

AGENTS PROVOCATEURS IN RUSSIA.

POLICE SPIES EXILED.

London, Sept. 13—Two high officers of the Russian police, acting under orders from the Government recently organised a series of secret meetings of workmen throughout the Empire with the object of entrapping and arresting the leaders of the revolutionary movement. The agents provocateurs did not, however, do their work quickly enough, and they with others have now been exiled to Siberia for having created serious disturbances at the meetings.

AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

THE SEIZURE OF ISLANDS.

London, September 13th.—In connection with the seizure by America of several islands near Borneo, it is probable, that a Commission will be appointed by the two countries to determine the boundary separating British and American possessions off the coast of Borneo. The difficulty is attributed to Spain having allowed Great Britain to occupy the islands with the object of protecting her commerce.

FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA RUGBY TOURNAMENT.

GLOUCESTERS vs. COLABA GARRISON.

THE Bombay Gymkhana Rugby Tournament was commenced last evening on the Cooperage before an attenuated attendance. The contesting teams were the Gloucesters and the Colaba Garrison. The Garrison team kicked off against the wind and the Gloucesters at once attacked. Play had only been in progress about three minutes when as the result of one of the Garrison halves being off side a free kick was awarded to the Gloucesters. From this the Gloucesters scored and thus assumed the lead by three points. The Gloucesters again assumed the aggressive from the kick off and coming down secured another try, five minutes after their first goal. This was however not converted. After a good deal of desultory play the Gloucester forwards rushed away with the ball at their toes and dribbling over touched down for their second try, which was safely converted. For the rest of the half the Gloucesters had all the play, but did not score again and the score at half time was Gloucesters' one goal, one penalty goal, one try (11 points); Colaba Garrison, nil:

Shortly after the resumption of hostilities a free kick was awarded, the Garrison for an infringement, of the off-side rule. Nothing came of this, however, and for a quarter of an hour play remained in the centre of the field, until a smart run by one of the Garrison halves again enabled them to get down. From a scrum low down the Gloucesters again got away, however, and scored another try. In this the wind carried the ball away and it was not converted. Play, however, remained in the Garrison's half and shortly before time the Gloucesters' halves again broke through and scored another try from which a nicely judged goal was kicked. The Gloucesters had the best of matters up to time, but there was no more scoring and the game ended:—

Gloucester.....2 goals, 1 penalty, 2 tries (19 pts.
Colaba Garrison... nil.

Below are the teams:—Bombay Garrison—Back, Lt. Conner, 21st Bo. In.; Three-quarters, Lt. Grevill, 1st North Staffords, Lieut. Brander, 1st North Stafford, Lieut. Machean, R.G.A., Corpl. Smith R.G.A., halves; Lieut. FitzGerald R.G.A., B. Logan, R.G.A., forwards, Lieut. Landys, S. and T. Corps, Lieut. Manners, 17th Bo. I. Lieut. Johns, R.E., Lieut. Sneyd, R. G.A., Lieut Roche, R.G.A. Lieut. Cunningham 1st North. Staffords, Gr. Croman, R.G.A. Gr. Brooks R.A.G., Gloucester back, Pte. Scots; three quarters, Lance-Corp Edwards, Pte Holder, Lieut. Tweedire, Pte. Lister; halves, Lieut. Blythe, and Pte. Coldrick; forwards, Sergt. Bull, Pte. Dance, Pte. Bennet, Pte. Mason, Pte. Berry, Pte. Morris. Pte Parsons, and Pte Frost:—

The following is the draw:—

Bombay Gymkhana.....	Bye	
Gloucester Regiment ..	Gloucester's 19 pts—nil.	30th Sept.
Bombay Garrison.....		
Madras Gymkhana	Scratched	3rd Oct.
Welsh Regiment	N.G	1st Oct.
Calcutta F.C	Bye	

LAST year Japan had sixty-seven agricultural steam-machines of divers sorts at work, but this can only be regarded in the light of an experiment, when cheap Japanese labour and the topographical formation of the country is considered

POONA HORSE SHOW.

FIRST DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, SEPT. 29.

The Horse Show was held this year on the Poona Polo Ground and the attendance was very large. Sir James Monteath, Sir Robert Low and a large and fashionable gathering assembled. The show this year was one of the best ever held since so many years. The pony classes and also the horse classes were filled well of all high horses. There were but two exhibited Colonials monopolised by many of the events, while Arabs and C. Bs were in diminishing number. The polo pony class in both the sections turned out well. Ponies were put in their paces among English and Colonial polo ponies. The first prize awarded to Captain Bayard's Marseilles. Five classes of animals were exhibited in the hunting class. Among light weight hunters Mr. Beatty's Vladimir, in the capable hands of the owner, came out an easy winner. In 14·2 hunter class, Mrs. Anderson's Freda, which came in for several other prizes during the evening, and Aga Khan's Funny, carried off the first and the second awards. English and Colonial chargers class brought a large field. Colonel Carter's Colonet gained the first honour. In Ladies' Ponies, Freda won the first prize. Only four teams competed for the show. The Ahmednagar Remount Depot, driven by Captain Hunt, received the first honour. In the five show in pairs of horses; in harness, the first prize was awarded to Mr. Anandjee Nanjee's Black Australians pair, which were admired very much.

The following are the names of the winners:—

Light Weight A and C. B. Polo Ponies—Prize presented by Mr. H Fitz G Beale Judges—Major Genl. Elliot. Lt-Col E A Kettlewell and Capt A Howlett Show.

3rd Bombay Light Cavalry's g arab Starlight	1
Capt J M Davies g arab Scot Grey	2
Capt Hickman's b arab Tae Bean	0
Capt W J Lambert's g ch Grey Friar	0
Capt J Alexander's g arab Sequin	0
Capt J Alexander's b arab Little Arthur	0
Major England's b arab Prince Diamond	0
Major England's b arab Cruiser	0
Lieut-Col R Eccles' ch ob m Lady Betty	0
Mr H Gilead Smith's g arab Pink Da	0
Mr Harman Griswood's b ch m Golden Oriole	0
Mr Harman Griswood's g arab Lalla	0
Mr L C Swifte's b arab Chaseme	0
Lieut-Col G P Onslow's b arab Jairam	0

English and Colonial Chargers To bona fide property of Officers on full pay Prizes presented by the Officers R A Judges—Colonel Brander, R H A and Colonel C M Kavanagh Show.

Lieut-Col Carter's b aust Coronet	1
Capt J H Crawford's br aus Waverley	2
Major Fitz J M Edwards' br eng m Zante (by Macbeth (highly commended)	0
Major F de B Young's b aust Squire (commended)	0
Major F de B Young's b aus Victor Hugo	0
Capt J H Crawford's br aus Irandoo	0
Ressaldar Bhagwan Singh's b aus Savile	0
Capt C Parry's b aus The Dane	0
Capt C Parry's blk aus Grandmaster	0
Capt F G Bean's blk aus Charcoal	0
Capt D S Buist's b aust Yermak	0
Mr V K Birch's br aus m Nightingale	0
Lieut-Col E L Wright's br aus Edward	0
Mr E M Mayne's ch aus m Lorna Doone	0
Mr Keighley's br aust Recluse (by The Hermit)	0
Capt M Anderson's ch aust m Amethyst	0
Capt W P Bannerman's b aust Sortie	0
Lieut Col C B Vyvyan's br aust Bushman	0
Capt W G Lillington's br aust Rob Roy	0
Major R Strange's blk aust Sambo	0
Lieut H J Wallis' ch aus The Earl	0
Lieut and R M D'Abernon's br aust m Primrose	0
Major J D Leslie's b aust m My Dream	0
Mr J W Lyon's b aust m Princess Yolande	0

Polo Ponies other than Arabs and C Bs 1st prize presented by the Hon Mr E M Fallon 2nd prize by the Fund Judges—Lieut-Colonel E A. Kettlewell Capt A Hewlett C I H and Major General Elliot

Capt H Meynell's ch aus m Marseilles	1
Mr E D Raymond's g aust m Vixen	2
Capt Hickman's b aus m Sauce box	0
3rd Bo Light Cavalry Polo Club's blk aus m Black Girl	0
3rd Bo Light Cavalry Polo Club's b aust Waldan	0
Major J P Brewis's br aust m Mollie	0
Capt J M Davie's br aus m Loch Maree	0
Lieut Col Onslow's b aust m Hilda	0

Heavy Weight Hunters upto over 13 stone 1st prize presented by Colonel Lucas 2nd prize by The Fund Judges—Colonel A. Sherringham Colonel C M Kavanagh

Major F de B Young's b aust Squire	1
Capt J Alexander's b aust Glencoe	2
Capt H G Bean's blk aust Charcoal	0
Mr W H Anderson's b aust Dreadnought	0
Major C R Elliott's ch aus Skeladdie	0
Capt W G Lillington's br aust Rob Roy	0
Capt Stockley's ch aust m Sharpe	0
Mr R Cousen's br aust m Bess	0
Mr E Neame's g aust Jude the Obscure	0

Ponies 14-2 and under in Single Harness Arabs and C Bs Judges—Lt-Col E H Wright, Major General Elliot & Major C E Baynes.

Major C F Murray's blk ob Sir Laddie	1
Mr S A Wahed's g gra Diamond	2
Major F de B Young's b aras Patienji	0
Mrs Hunter's ch st brel mare	0
Captain A D Creagh's blk ob Satin	0
Capt W J Lambert's g ob Grey Friar	0
Capt Grafton Young's b ob Gossip	0
Mr Abbood Wahed's b arab Rapier	0
Aga S Shah's g ch Ironmaster	0
Lieut-Colonel G P Onslow's b ch Prince	0
Mr K N Khandalla's ch ob Rambling Katie	0
Capt Bayford's g ob Messmate	0

Hacks 14-2 and under Other than Arabs and C B's 1st Prize presented by the Hon Mr Muir Mackenzie 2nd Major F de B Young Judges—Lt Col G Onslow, Major J Leslie, Mj F de B Young.

Mrs R F Anderson's br aus m Freda	1
Mr J L Symon's ch amer Ekaymowl	2
Mrs Carter's Dun aust Bungles	0
Capt H Meynell's ch aus m Marseilles	0
Mrs Grafton Young's blue roan aus Topthorn II highly commended	0
Capt Hickman's b aust m Shamrock	0
Capt H G Bean's ch aust Estelle	0
Capt A Hewlett's b aust Coronation commended	0
Lieut-Col Kettlewell's b aust m Lady's Maid	0
H H Aga Khan's ch aust Funny	0
Aga S Shah's ch m m Mashk	0

Light Weight Hunters 1st Prize presented by Lieut-Colonel G P Onslow 2nd by Mr L C Swifte Judges—Col A. Sherringham Major General Elliot and Lt-Col C Kavanagh.

Remount Depot Ahmednagar b m aust Vety Capt F Hunt	1
3rd Bombay Light Cavalry b aust Major Fitz J W Edwards	0
R F A's Team Major England highly commended	0
R F A's Team Mr A Evan's Gwynne	0

Jumping Competition for Ponies 14-2 and under 1st Prize presented by Lord Nothcote, 2nd by Lieut Colonel H Henderson, Judges Lt Colonel C M Kavanagh, —Lt Colonel E A Kettlewell and Major General C J Burnett, C B.

Mr R F Anderson's br aust m Freda	1
Mrs Grafton Young's bl roan aust Topthorn II	2
Mr Hume Henderson's ch arab Cosmo	0
Capt Barker's b aus m Mary Winton	0
Mr R C Brown's br ob Sin	0
Capt L C Knight's g arab Blue Peter	0
Mrs A D Younghusband's br aust Vandykel	0
Miss Muir Mackenzie's ch ob m Facie	0
Lt-Colonel Sir Robert Low's b aust Nugget	0
Capt A Webb's b ob Tempest	0
Capt W L Lambert's blk aus m Formosa	0
3rd Bombay Light Cavalry br aus m. Tess	0
Mrs Randall's bl aust Assegai	0
Mr R Slack's bob Tambourine	0
H H Aga Khan's ch aust Funny	0
Aga S Shah's ch m m Meskh	0
Lt Colonel H Eccles' ch aust m Zora	0
Mrs G A Beatty's ch ob m Vigilance	0
Lt Colonel H Eccles's b aust Widgeon	0
Capt F N Burne's g arab Silver King	0

Hunters 14-2 and under 1st prize presented by The Hon Mr A D Younghusband 2nd by Mr S M McCausland Judges Lt Colonel C M Kavanagh and Maj-General Elliot.

Mrs R F Anderson's br aust m Freda	1
H H Aga Khan's ch aust Funny	2
Mr Hume Henderson's g arab Curiosity	0
Mr Hume Henderson's ch arab Cosmo	0
Capt Hickman's b aust m Saucebox highly commended	0
Mr R C Brown's br ob Sin	0
Mrs Grafton Young's bl roan Topthorn II	0
Capt A Hewlett's b aust Coronation commended	0
Lieut Col E A Kettlewell's b aust m Lady's Maid	0
Mrs Randall's bl aust Assegai	0
Mr Slacke's b ob Tambourine	0
Aga S Shah's ch m m Meskh	0
Major Cyril Murray's blk ob Sir Laddie	0
Mr L C Swifte's b aust Tattut	0
Mrs C A Beatty's b ob m Vigilance	0
Capt F H Burne's g arab Silver King	0

Ladies' Horses (to be ridden by Ladies) 1st Prize presented by the Officers R A M C 2nd by Aga Shamsu lis Shah. Judges—Lt Col G Onslow Lt Col Hazelton and Lt Col C Vyvyan

Mr A Lucas' b aus m Diana	0
Lieut Col Hume Henderson's ch m Heather	0
Mr D W Herbert's bl eng m Lady Scandal	0
Major F de B Young's —Rapier	0
Miss Anderson's b aust Maxim	0
Capt C Parry's b aust The Dane	0
Mrs A M Jackson's dun aus m Rowena	0
Maj Fitz J M Edwards' br eng m Zante (by Macbeth)	2
Mrs C A Beatty's b aust Vladimir	1
Major R Strange's br aust Blue Rock	0
Mr H J Wallis's ch aust The Earl	0
Mrs Stockley's sk ob Spotty highly commended	0
Mrs Stockley's ch aust Sunflower	0
Lieut R M D'Abernon's br aust m Primrose	0
Mr C W Lyon's b aust m Princess Yolande	0

Pairs of Horses in Harness 1st Prize presented by W D Herbert and A Lucas 2nd by the Fund. Judges Lt Colonel C M Kavanagh Lt Colonel Hazelton and Major F. de B Young.

Mr Anandji Nanji's br eng Hero and Modesty	2
Mr Anandji Nanji's blk rusns Molly and Mary	1
The Hon Mr A D Younghusband's bausts Barbara and Beatrice	0
Lt Genl Sir Robert Low's b austs Necklace and Locket	0
Remount Depot Ahmednagar br aust m Alert and Actress	0
Mr Nowrojee Pudumjee's blk aausts Prince and Prestander	0
The Chief of Jamkhandi's g bausts Prince and Princess	0
Mrs Edgerley's b austs highly commended	0
Mr Jamsetjee N Tata's blk umers The Black Morgane	0

Ladies' Ponies 13-2 and under (to be ridden by Ladies) Other than Arabs and C B's 1st Prize presented by Officers R A M C 2nd by fund. Judges—Colonel Anderson, Lt Colonel Vyvyan and Maj Gen Elliot.

Mrs R F Anderson's br aust m Freda	1
Mrs Grafton Young's bl roan aust Topthorn II	2
Major F de B Young's b aus m Little Lady	0
Mrs A D Younghusband's br aust m Vandyk	0
Lt General Sir Robert Low's b aust Umpire	0
Mrs Randalle's blk aust Assegai	0
Mr J L Symon's ch amer Kickymowl	0
Mrs Carter's dr aust Bruggles highly commended	0
Lieutenant-Colonel G P Onslow's b aust m Hilda	0

POONA RACES AND STEEPLE CHASES.

HANDICAPS.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

POONA SEPTEMBER 29.

The following are the Handicaps for Thursday's Races:—

The Governors Cup-R C and distance-Mamluke 9 12, Hydari 9 1, Gallant 8 8, Naranjee 8 2, Turkish flag II 7 5, Sandow 7 3, Moon 7 2, Secunder 7 1, Harefoot 7 0, Bay Middleton 6 13, Reminder 5 13, Gaiston 6 9, Connaught 6 5, Najeed 6 3, Regret 6 0, Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 7 lbs.

The Merchants Cup-Mile-Gentle Lady 10 13, Upstart 10 2, Saloon 9 7, Evening 8 11, Louis 7 10, Wisdom 7 4, Lady New brook 6 1, Philistine 6 0, Miss Ascot 6 0, Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4 lbs.

The Ganeshkind stakes-6 furlongs-Grand off 5 10, Loch Chiveden 9 4, Miles 9 3, Vigorous 8 9, Glen Albyn 8 5, Roatoman 8 1, Waltz 8 0, Harpist 7 12, Peppercorn 7 10, Wedlock 7 9, Myosotis 7 6, Corrie Roy 7 3, Dr Barsarde 7 2, Gun 6 11, Horsemen 6 10 Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4 lbs.

The Stewards Purse-1 1-4 Mile-Beadsman 9 6, Walgrove 6 2, Swiftsure 9 1, Ritual 8 1, Misty 8 0, Milburn 7 13, Alix 7 11, Jack O'Lantern 7 10, Altesse 7 0, Gaulo 6 10, Parade 6 7, Fitzroy 6 5, Nancy Till 6 0. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4 lbs.

The Coronation Stakes—Yankee Boy 9 10, Miniman 9 6 Min 9 1, Rifleman 9 0, Rumley Rose 8 11, Gentle Lady 8 10, Picture 8 8, Matalgia 8 0, Jolly Roger 7 12, Golightly 7 11, Olga 7 9, Pet Girl 7 4, Malice 7 3, Sir 7 0, yardley 6 5, cinder 6 0, Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4 lbs.

The Lawn Stakes—5 furlongs—Brigand 9 9, Rose 9-2, Oriental 8 10, Ptarmigan 8 6, Sharicoob 8 4, Grey Fox 8 3, Farewell 8 2, Dispute 7 9, Shah Johan 7 8, Greyleg 7 8, Governor 7 7, Mist 7 5, Young Tailsser 7 0, Minting King 7 0, Panalla 11 6 12, Sarjamal 6 11, Sweet William 10 10, Mosumma 8 3, Gallbi 6 5, Sybarite 6 1, Grey Pearl 6 —, Top weight not accepting weight to be raised 6 lb.

FOURTH DAY THURSDAY 1st OCTOBER

HORSES STRUCK OUT

The Governor's cup—Seagull Officer, Rubric, Adonis Magician, Hakum changiz, Skylark, Arthur, Ramsinder, and Mooch.

The Ganeshkind Stakes.—Presbyterian Misarti's Glenalbyn and Gum.

The Stewards Purse Leonidas, Spark Peninsular, Dundee, Amber Heart, and Walgrove.

The Merchants Cup. Primio, Triumph, Redfect, Noble Eye, Landwend and Lonsa.

The Coronation Stakes—The champ, Bandicoot, Alma, Tragedian, Wink Paddy Molon, Monachaba, Coneback Key West, Alga and Yardley.

The Lawn Stakes—Hermit, Chester, Cobb and Nasiri Brigand Sinjamal Minting, King Snahjesm, Sybarite, Grey pearl, Brigand, Being scratched weights raised 6 lbs.

THE THEFT AT TREACHER AND CO.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday afternoon, before Mr P H Dastur, further hearing was resumed of the case in which Superintendent Nolan charged Vasonji Anula, a druggist, with receiving stolen property of the value of Rs. 21 belonging to Messrs Treacher and Company. Mr Acworth, of Messrs Little and Co., solicitors, appeared to prosecute, while the Hon. Mr Mehta, barrister-at-law, with Messrs Vellikar, Sealy and Oliveira, pleaders, appeared for the accused.

Cross-examined by Mr Mehta, Inspector Barker said on the 9th instant—the day on which Chambers was tried for theft,—Mr Sealy pleader told him (witness) that if he wanted Vasanji he was ready to produce him.

Mr Knowles, General Manager of Messrs Treacher and Co., cross-examined by Mr Mehta said he had known the accused for the last five or six years. The accused had dealings with Messrs. Treacher and Co. for about ten years. Messrs. Treacher and Co. used to purchase goods from the accused's firms to the extent of Rs. 700 a month up to about three months ago. The accused's firm also purchased goods from Messrs. Treacher and Co, but not to the same extent. The accounts between the two firms were generally settled on the third Thursday of every month. Some times bills were presented later. After looking at Messrs. Treacher and Co's. bill for the months of June, which was dated 5 August 1903, witness said it was probable that the bill was made out on that day but it was impossible for him to say positively. Witness did not know whether the bill for the month of August had been made out or sent in or not. Witness was then questioned on the system of issuing passes at the sheds and the laboratory. Witness said when the customers brought things themselves no passes were required, but when the goods were sent out with coolies passes were issued. The passes were delivered to the ramoosi who filled them. Witness could not say whether the passes collected by the ramoosi and their counterfoils in the book were very valuable vouchers for the purposes of accounts and audit, but he thought they were a valuable check on the honesty of the salesmen and the sepoys. Witness did not know whether the pass book contained a number of passes for goods sent out to the accused. An entry, dated the 27th August, was pointed out in the pass book, regarding the issue of a pass for a package of Russian cream sent out to the accused. It was signed by Chambers. Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTHING shows the modern development of Japan trade so much as the growth of its merchant service. It now easily rivals some of the biggest merchant fleet in Europe, and has not nearly reached the possible limits of its carrying capacity. The fact that Japan is an island Power doubtless facilitates this activity. No part of the world is now unvisited by its merchant fleet. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha Steamship Company, according to last year's report of the Austro-Hungarian Consul for Japan, is by far the largest of the Japanese shipping firms. On the 30th of September, 1902 it owned seventy ocean steamers and had six other ships under construction. The gross total tonnage of all vessels of this Company amounted to 242,178. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha draws from the State a subvention of 4,612,166 Yen and maintains fortnightly services between Yokohama, Marseilles London and Antwerp, and between Yokohama, Hongkong and Seattle; monthly between Yokohama, Sydney, and Melbourne, and Yokohama and Bombay; weekly to Shangai. From Kobe to Korea and North China two steamers ply every two months. From Kobe to Vladivostock the service is fortnightly, except in winter, when it is closed. There is besides a brisk calling at all Japanese ports by coasting steamers. This is not a bad record for a nation that less than fifty years ago considered it a crime deserving of death to cross the ocean to visit other countries. Japan has cast away her ancient shibboleths with an alacrity and a thoroughness that Mr. Chamberlain must long to see in his own countrymen.

A negro woman named Mrs. Julia Stanfield, of Durham, N.C., while undergoing an operation appeared to die from the effects of an anesthetic. She was placed in a coffin, and next day taken to the cemetery. On the way shrieks were heard from the coffin, and when it was opened, the woman was found to be alive. She died afterwards from shock.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

FOOTBALL SEASON OPENS.

CRICKET NOTES.

POLO AND ANGLING.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 11.

THE first Saturday of the football season was pleasantly reminiful of weather perversity. We sat in overcoats to watch cricket on many Saturday afternoons in the summer months, but when football at last could be played there was justification for Panama hats and blazers. The footballers were fortunate indeed, last week—not the players of the game, but the "patrons." How the players get on when the sun is glowing with a harvest heat is no particular matter of concern. They perspire no doubt, but their bread costs no more sweat than that of some of the men who help to pay them wages and it may be that some of them have done much shivering on cricket fields since the 1st of May and rather enjoy a violent precipitation to the opposite extreme. After all the stress of ninety minutes' football is not really greater than that which some cricketers cheerfully endure, and football players, like football spectators, usually prefer sunshine—even if there is with it most discomforting warmth—to the clammy and disagreeable accompaniments of much rain. The brightness of Saturday afternoon gave a welcome addition to the earlier pleasures of the football season, and a wonderful record of large "gates" was easily headed by the crowd of nearly forty thousand people which assembled to watch Manchester United struggle indecisively with Bristol City. On the threshold of the football season it is usuly to talk of prospects, and the officials of every club seem to look ahead through rose-coloured spectacles and describe a scene which proves too often to be a mirage. Prophecy in football matters does no harm, but it serves no more useful purpose than to remind us by its constant failure of the weakness of those theories upon which speculation is commonly based. A lesson may be taken from Tuesday's reversal of expectations about the holders of the Association Cup. Bury went to Stoke and were beaten. Again, although the

it is true, was without result, but who cares about results when there is such batting to be seen? At best the match could have been but an anticlimax to the championship. It mattered little which way the game went. Played on the worst of wickets, with the bowlers upsetting the stumps every minute or so, it could not have been particularly interesting. The bowler's art may be as great, or even greater, than the batsman's, but so far the spectators are concerned it is the batsman alone who can give them delight. The most cunning change of pace, the fastest "shooter," the cleverest break-back—what does the watcher get from these? If he is seated right behind the wickets he but admires the batsman for playing them; if he is seated anywhere else he scarcely sees the ball at all. But how splendidly different it is with Palairet's off strokes, or a six-horse-power drive by Jessop! So with Fry and Ranjitsinhji batting for hours at their very best at the Oval, the game was far better worth watching than a spellbinding match, with a definite result.

To see Ranjitsinhji bat at his best is to remember it for ever. Jessop hits very hard and very often. But there have been in the past the Thorntons and the Bonnors, and so there will be in the future. Palairet is unsurpassed at the present time for grace of style. But there have been graceful players in the past, and others will rise up in the years to come. "Ranji" is unique. No one has ever played like him since cricket began; it is unlikely that anyone will ever play like him again. To the spectator twenty runs from his bat is worth another man's hundred. His defensive strokes is worth another man's "punch." As lithe as a panther, as quick as a squirrel, to all appearance he is the most casual player in the world. There is no effort, no hurry—just a seemingly careless, graceful swing of the bat, and the ball dodges the two legs, or goes first bound into the pavilion, according to his will. When he makes a defensive stroke it seems to be in order to keep the bowler from despair rather than from inability to keep to the ball for four. He makes the best of bowling appear worse than it is, he makes run-getting seem the easiest of accomplishments. The more one sees of him the more one marvels. The merest novice in knowledge of the game could see at once that Ranji was a remarkable batsman; whereas it takes something of a cricketer fully to appreciate Fry. But to those who can appreciate him it seems impossible that cricket could be taken to a higher degree of science. Alfred Shaw has told us that on the whole bowlers do not nowadays bowl such a good length as in the past; it is generally admitted that the wickets are vastly better to-day than they were twenty years ago. But, on the wickets of any time against the bowling of any time such batting as Fry's would have been bound to have gathered plenty of runs. Which makes it all the greater pity that he is not going to Australia. The oratwhile "Silly Sussex," the record holders of the wooden spoon of the championship, have become a great power in the land. They are not perhaps, a fighting side. They do not often save a game, like a brand from the burning, at the last minute; they do not often win at two minutes to time, or by a wicket, or by a single run. Rather do they generally smother their opponents by sheer wealth of runs, making the match a certain win for themselves or a certain draw from the first. Sussex had come to mean Ranjitsinhji and Fry, and Fry and Ranjitsinhji to mean Sussex to such an extent that the worth of the other members of the team is apt to be overlooked. Yet the side is a good one all round, from first to last with a tale that is capable of wagging very vigorously. But it is "Ranji" and Fry who have taken the county to second place in the championship; it is "Ranji" and Fry who make the team worth going miles to see.

The premier Irish polo club have had the worst of weather for their principal tournaments this year, and the final competition of the season began on Tuesday in a regular downpour of rain. The teams entered were the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons and the 11th Hussars from the Curragh, and the 21st Lancers and Royal Irish Rifles (2nd Battalion), both quartered in Dublin. In the opening match on the Nine Acres the 11th Hussars Subalterns' team of Messrs A. F. Home, A. E. Page, C. L. Rome, and M. I. Lakin (back) were opposed by the 21st Lancers, represented by Messrs. D. W. Godfree, C. N. Reynolds, S. Moorhouse, and C. H. Delmege (back). The Lancers were defending nearly all the first three tens, the Hussars hitting four goals. Despite some fine play by M. Delmege in the latter half of the game, the Hussars did all the scoring and finally won by seven goals to love. The other tie in the first round was between the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, who were represented by four comparative novices—Messrs. C. F. Wilkins, F. B. Nixon, L. B. Terrett, and H. Dixon (back), and the Royal Irish Rifles, who were represented by three of their Inter-Regimental team—namely, Messrs. F. A. Sickes, W. McCulloch, and H. R. Goodman (back), together with Mr. P. G. W. Maynard at No. 1. This was even more one-sided than the other tie, for although the Inniskilling Dragoons hit the first goal soon after the start, they were never able to score again, the Royal Irish Rifles gaining an easy victory by ten goals to one. The final had therefore to be fought out by the Royal Irish Rifles and the Inniskilling Dragoons who won the Cup in 1897, 1898, and 1899 since which the tournament had not taken place until the present season. The following representative amateur polo committee has been formed in connection with the forthcoming Sports Exhibition at the Crystal Palace next year—The Maharajah of Idar (better known to Anglo-Indian players as Sir Pertab Singh) the Maharajah of Cooch Behar, Major R. S. C Lacky (hon. sec. Indian Polo Association) the Marquis de Vilaviçj, Prince Serge Beloselsky Belozevsky, Lord Shrewsbury, Major F. Egerton Green, Mr. G. L. St. Quintin Mr. F. A. Gill, Mr. G. A. Miller, Mr. C. D. Mille, Lieutenant Colonel De Lisle, Sir Walter Smythe, Vicomte de la Rochefoucauld, Captain E. D Miller, Sir Charles Welsley, and Mr. Henry Lloyd Herbert, chairman of the U. S. A. Polo Association. Mr. Eustace Blake is trying to get together a collection of polo relics to be shown at the forthcoming exhibition.

CONVICTIONS AND SENTENCE REVERSED.

Mr. J. P. Orr, District Magistrate of Thana, reported for the orders of the High Court the proceedings of Mr. Moreshwar Keshev Kanekar, second class magistrate of Murbad, in the case of Emperor against Ladkia Kakdia and two others. The reference was considered on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston.

Mr. Orr, in his report stated that the magistrate had wrongly convicted accused Nos. 1 and 2 for dishonest misappropriation of moveable property, and No. 3 for retaining stolen property. It had not been shown by the prosecution that the property found by accused Nos 1 and 2 on open ground on the 10th June last belonged to somebody. The owner of the property could not be discovered though a month had elapsed when the magistrate decided the case. It was quite probable that the owner might have finally abandoned it before it was picked up by accused Nos. 1 and 2. The property was worth only Rs. 1-7-0, and the accused were of the most ignorant class. In these circumstances, following the ruling in Emperor vs. Sita (I. L. R. 18 Bombay) Mr. Orr thought section 413 did not apply. Much less would section 411, Indian Penal Code, apply in the case of accused No. 3, Bhagirathi. She was found to have purchased the same property from accused Nos. 1 and 2, but there was no evidence that the property was stolen property. The three accused were jointly tried by the magistrate though the offence were quite distinct. It was really a misjoinder of charges, and though the accused had not taken any objection to it owing to her ignorance, it was quite probable that the magistrate trying No. 3 would have been unfairly influenced by the evidence against accused Nos. 1 and 2 on a quite different charge. This was an irregularity which could not be cured by section 537, Criminal Procedure Code (vide Krishna Sami Pillai vs. Emperor, Indian Law Reports, Madras Series 25.) Mr. Orr therefore asked their lordships to reverse the conviction of the three accused, and the sentence of a fortnight's rigorous imprisonment passed upon accused No. 3.

Their lordships, following the ruling in Queen Empress vs. Sita, I. L. R. 18 Bombay, 212, which they thought was applicable to this case, quashed all the convictions and sentence as recommended by the District Magistrate.

A Cobham resident who lives close by the local cricket ground has offered a bottle of champagne to the player who puts a ball through one of his windows. Not a single pane has yet been broken, although the walls of the house have been struck by the ball many times.

CHARGE AGAINST A LADY DOCTOR.

ALLEGED TRESPASS AND MISCHIEF.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Dr. Manekbai Tarkhad again appeared to answer the charges of criminal trespass and mischief preferred against her by Dady R. Banaji an Abkari Inspector.—Mr. L. D'Souza, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. M. M. Murzban, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Chunilal H. Setalwad, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. M. S. Captain, of Messrs Captain and Valdye, solicitors, appeared for the accused.

At the outset the Magistrate once more asked Mr. Murzban if he could try and get about the end of the case.

Mr. Murzban replied he was quite prepared to agree to any terms provided the slur cast on his client be positively removed. He could not go to settlement unless the complainant withdrew unconditionally all the allegations he had made against the accused in his information and expressed his regret for having done so.

His Worship observed Mr. Murzban seemed to be adding to his demands, and desired to know if the allegations regarding the accused having got her servants to sing obscene songs and go about the place improperly clothed were withdrawn and the rest of the allegations referred to arbitration for settlement, was he prepared to come to a settlement?

Mr. D'Souza said his client was prepared to withdraw those allegations and refer the rest of the matter to arbitration. He said the Court might illuminate the paragraph referring to those allegations from the information.

Mr. Murzban said his client was sorry she could not come to terms under those circumstances, and what he asked was that the case might be proceeded with.

Mr Rustom Pestonji Jehanghir examined by Mr D'Souza said he was the lessee of the premises occupied by Dr. Miss Tarkhad and the complainant in Gamdevi Road. The witness believed the Banajis came in possession of the place at present occupied by them in April last and Dr Miss Tharkhad occupied the place in May following. The witness was then examined with regard to the negotiations he had with Mr Bahadurji for the lease of the premises. Further he said there was only one kitchen room in the compound which was divided into two by a wooden partition. The bigger portion of the kitchen room was given to the accused while the smaller one was used by the Banajis. It was not true that the room was divided by a chick partition. Proceeding he said immediately on getting into possession of the place Mr. Bahadurji asked him if he could not sub-let the whole of the property to Dr. Miss Tarkhad, on the ground that the latter was to bring her hospital there. Mr. Bahadurji also asked him to try and get the Banaji's vacate the place, and offered to pay six months' rent to the Banajis if they would vacate the place. The witness replied he could not force them to vacate. He (witness) was then asked to give a month's notice to the Banaji's, but he refused to do so. After all their proposals had failed the trouble between the accused and the Banaji's began. The accused subsequently asked him to let her have the use of the whole of the kitchen room or at least to give her more space in it than what was partitioned out for her. The witness could not do it as the Banaji's objected to their kitchen being narrowed. Subsequently he received a notice from the accused's solicitors in consequence of which he visited the premises about two or three days after the receipt of the notice. He found the comode room vacant and there was no lock on the door.

Cross-examined by Mr. Murzban, the witness said he believed Mr. Bahadurji first came to see him about the end of April last. He did not know Mr. Bahadurji before that. He did not ask Mr. Bahadurji if he was prepared to pay a specific sum for the premises occupied by the Banajis. During the negotiations with Mr. Bahadurji the witness did not inform him that he had rented the premises on behalf of one Damji Lakhmichand.

At this stage the case was adjourned. On an application from Mr. Murzban the accused was exempted from being present in Court at further hearings.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A CHILD-WIFE.

Mr. L. Crump, Sessions Judge of Satara, in June last, committed Dagdu bin Hari of causing hurt and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston. The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

It appeared that the appellant was committed for trial on a charge of murder of a girl named Bhagu and another accused, Budha bin Yesu, was charged with causing the evidence of the commission of that offence to disappear. The accused, Budha, lived in a hamlet close to Mahableshwar and about ten years ago married the deceased Bhagu who was then about four years of age so that at the time of her death she was probably about 13 years of age. The principal characters in the case said the Sessions Judge were closely connected with one another either by relationship or marriage. The deceased Bhagu appeared to have been of a wild and unsettled character, addicted to wandering about and committing petty thefts, and probably her whereabouts were always a matter of some uncertainty. It appeared that about the 16th March last, Budha, her husband, found her wandering about and brought her to one Uma's house, intending to leave her in Uma's charge, Uma however was away; and the prosecution alleged that the two accused went away with the girl. There was no direct evidence as to what occurred after they left. The prosecution alleged that the appellant struck the girl on the head with a stick, and that he and her husband the accused Budha buried the body by night in a remote and deserted spot. Enquiries were made by Amrita, the father of the girl, but for eight or ten days no trace could be found and then Amrita threatened to go to the patel. Thereupon, according to his story, the two accused said they had killed Bhagu and offered him Rs. 20 to say nothing. The sum was apparently paid to him, Amrita said he was about to give information but curiously enough, the first information was given by the accused Budha, and took the form of a complaint that he had not received sufficient compensation from the appellant for his wife's death. Information reached the police; the accused were arrested, and the remains of a woman were exhumed at a place indicated by the accused They also made confession. The conduct of the accused persons in disposing of the body in a secret and unusual manner corroborated the truth of their story. The appellant said he struck the girl on the head and pushed her and she died. Mr Crump did not believe he intended to kill her. He had no motive to do so. Whether the blow or the push caused death could not be ascertained; and in Mr. Crump's opinion where the facts were so obscure it would be a mere assumption to hold that any offence other than simple hurt was proved. The appellant Dagdu was convicted of causing simple hurt and sentenced to one year's imprisonment; and the accused Budha was convicted of causing the disappearance of evidence of the offence committed by Dagdu and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the evidence, dismissed the appeal.

TAX ON COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.

The Austro-Hungarian Consul in Cape Town announces that all commercial travellers in South Africa must be provided with a license in all the States, except in the Transvaal. The tax for this license, which falls due everywhere on the 31st of December, is, in Cape Colony £25 a year, and half that if taken out after 1st of July. In Natal it costs £10 yearly or £6 for the half year from 1st July in the Orange River Colony £20 or half if taken out in July. Rhodesia demands the same tax as Cape Colony, and the Tran vaal asks none. Commercial travellers may land in South Africa without any difficulty being raised, but if proceeding to the Transvaal or to the Orange River Colony, a permit is necessary. If any but an Englishman wants a permit he must obtain one through his Cape Town (or other South African) Consul and must show this official his passport, declaring from what country he comes. It takes about a month to get this permit. The best tour which commercial travellers can make is to start from Cape Town to Port Eltsabeth, Graafreinet, Middleburg, Grahamstown, East London, King Williamstown, Queenstown, Durban, Pietermritzburg, Pretoria, Johannesburg, Potschefetstroom, Kimberley, Bloemfontein, Beaufort West, ending with Cape Town.

Lant-street, Borough, is to have a "Dickens Settlement." The Rev. W. H. Longsdon has acquired some property within a stone's throw of the house in which the famous novelist lived as a boy, and intends to adapt the buildings to the purposes of a settlement. He wants £2,000 or so for the work.

THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY.

FAREWELL SERMON AT POONA.

The Bishop of Bombay preached his farewell Sermon at St. Mary's Church Poona, on Sunday evening before a large congregation. Preaching from Thessalonians V. 21 his Lordship said he was closing his ministry in India in sorrow and disappointment because it had been far shorter than he hoped and believed that it would have been and it seemed only a fragement in the work of his life. He thought that the work of the Minister of Christ in India was one of exceptional difficulty. It lacked impulse and encouragement for it often seemed as if the interest taken in religion were slight. He had been himself, an observer and a learner. It takes time to grasp the conditions of life under which the work has to be done, and to a person in his position regrets were perhaps inevitable that all things in life and ministry had not been ordered as they might have been if he had known from the beginning all that he had subsequently learned. He had, however, earnestly desired to see things truly and to apply the doctrine of Christ to the circumstances of those among whom he had been called to work. In all Societies there were certain dominating influences and tendencies and it was the duty of the Minister of Christ to lay hold of these and to make his ministry practical by endeavouring to deal with them as the preaching of Christ requires. He proposed this evening to notice one or two tendencies of which he was conscious and to beg of them as St. Paul did of his friends in Thessalonica long ago to prove them and to hold fast to that which is Good,

THE GROWTH OF AGNOSTICISM.

He thought they could scarcely fail to observe a great decline in the influence of authority in all departments of life. True they were all loyal to official authority—the authority of the King, the State, the Government the law, the services. That was necessary to political and social safety. But when they thought of other kinds of authority—the authority of parent over child, seniors over juniors, pastor over people, traditional belief and practice, they must be sensible of a great and notable decline. Everyone claimed to know as much and to be as much entitled to judge and to act independently as anyone else. Little weight was conceded to age, experience, or special knowledge. It was difficult to discover who was really leading,—the seniors who ought to lead, but too often the young, the assertive, the self-willed, the self-sufficient. If society became undisciplined it must deteriorate. National character had been formed under a stricter social discipline. And unless authority were safeguarded in the home, the family, and the church, the foundations even of political authority would, in time, be undermined. Another tendency was to hold with a loose hand the fundamental truths of the Christian Religion. The creed of many had become attenuated. Everything in doctrine was thought to be uncertain—the authority of the Sacred Scriptures, the fact of Sin, the Incarnation, the Virgin birth of Christ, the Miracles, the Resurrection, the Future Life. On these subjects and others there was a widespread agnosticism, and many said We can only do our duty to the best of our ability, and wait the issues which the future will disclose." They had come to doubt the revelation of Truth which Christ had brought to the world.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

One of the tendencies which had made him most anxious was the growing neglect of the historic Lord's Day'—It had become to a great extent a day of work and of pleasure. The obligation of social worship was increasingly ignored. There was a tendency to secularize what God's Law and traditional religious practice had consecrated and set apart. He remembered a Sunday 30 years ago which he had spent entirely in enjoyment, but he did not escape a keen sense of wrong-doing and a feeling of self-reproach—a strong instinct seemed to wake up and condemn that kind of action which was the instinct right or wrong—a Superstition, a Puritan fancy, or a true feeling founded on God's Law. He believed it was the latter, and he wished that those who absented themselves for weeks together from the services of the Church and spent their Sundays in hunting, boating and playing games could hear the same instinct speaking to them, and telling them that God's Law required for the culture of the Spiritual nature which He had given to man a seventh part of man's time. While he spoke of these tendencies, he urged them not to yield to them thoughtlessly or carelessly. He recognized that there was in India much deep religious feeling, and true Christian generosity. He had not appealed in vain for support for the work which the Church was trying to do.

THE MUNICIPAL EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Some of us have been watching not only with interest but with some concern the proceedings in connection with the appointment of a gentleman to the post of Executive Engineer. From the proceedings themselves above mentioned and from the conversation I have had the honour and pleasure to have with some gentlemen keen in following them, it appears the people might have preferred Dr. Anthony's appointment. Nobody has denied that his requirements are equal to those of Mr. Hall, although there might appear to be a little disinclination to own that they are superior. The sum total of the experience of each of these competitors I may be allowed to show by figures:—Mr. Hall's at Torquay, population 16,000 for 9 years 2,34,000; Mr. Hall's at Cheltenham, population 49,000 for 13 years = 6,37,000 22 year = 8,71,000; Mr. Anthony's at Buenos Ayres, population 3,50,000 for 10 years = 35,00,000. Thus Mr. Anthony's experience, satisfactorily considered, counts to be about 9 times larger in 10 years than that of Mr. Hall extended over 22 years, and is, in validity and importance, not inferior to that of Mr. Hall. The larger the population, proportionately the larger is the area of habitation. The larger the population the larger is the number and variety of requirements needs conveniences and complaints. The larger the area of habitation, the larger are the works of laying out and repairing roads, the larger the length of drains of varied level, the larger the work of cleansing them and, in short, the larger the area of habitation the larger is the quantity and the variety of the Municipal Engineer' work. So much could be well said in favour of Mr. Anthony. But unfortunately the Rubicon is passed We have put upon us by the city fathers a gentleman, to whom we shall have to say welcome, of course, and whose working capacity both mental and physical will have to be watched with patience. If a forecast, however, is permissible, I think, he will not be able to get out of his staff the amount of work, Mr Murzban has been able to do, and will likely soon ask for more funds for enlarging it. I may be allowed to avail myself of this opportunity to state deliberately that it is not possible to easily find an officer as energetic as hard working, as economical and as capable of exacting the largest amount of work at the least cost as Mr. Murzban. Whatever his detractors may say it is due to him to say that during his regime as the Executive Engineer, the city has been Municipally well taken care of and much improved.—Yours etc.

SHAPOORJEE SORABJEE.

ALUMINIUM PRODUCTION.

There are at present five Companies owning eight factories which produce aluminium, writes the "Handels-Museum;" the Pittsburg Reduction Company, which has two factories of 16,000 horse power at Niagara Falls and Shawinigan Falls, with a capital of £320,000; the British Aluminium Company with one factory of 5,000 horse power; the French Electro-Metallurgic Society, also a 5,000 horse power concern, with £675,000 capital, another French Company at Saint Michel, and finally the Aluminium Industry Company with three factories at Neuhausen, Rheinfelden, and Lend-Gastein with 5,000 horse power and £610,000 capital. Whether these are complete statistics for the rest of the world it is difficult to say. But we believe aluminium is at present manufactured in India, though not on the scale of such large concerns as those mentioned above.

JAPANESE COAL.

Coal is the most important mineral in Japan. The yearly production comes to seven or eight million tons, while, according to experts it could easily amount to forty or fifty millions. The reason for the smaller outturn is partly that the industry is conducted more in a dilettante fashion than on workmanlike lines, and that the larger mine-owners fix their prices too high to have any chance of competing in Eastern Asia with Chinese or Australian coal. In the near future Shantung coal will be a formidable rival as it can be transported at low rates to the coast by the German Kiautchau railway. The most important coal mines in Japan are in the Southern island Kyushu and in Hokaido. The capital invested in coal-mining amounts to 11 million yen, and is divided among 41 companies. The industry occupies 70,000 workmen.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

A COMMERCIAL BUREAU.

Commenting on the report that the Secretary of State has decided not to sanction the scheme submitted by the government of India for establishing a Bureau of Commerce at Calcutta, the "Rast Goftar" says:—The decision, if the "Pioneer's" information is correct, will have surprised many in this country; and it will be a matter for genuine disappointment to all that so experienced a statesman like Lord George Hamilton has failed to take a correct estimate of the potentialities of such a Department. From the little that was known of Lord Curzon's scheme, it might have been expected that the Secretary of State for India would give a cordial and whole-hearted support to it, and that he would help to give India the benefit of a Department from the like of which the more advanced countries both in the West and the East have reaped such enormous advantages. From whatever point of view we may look at it, it is a thousand pities that Lord George Hamilton has, before his leaving office, come to such a peculiar decision. There might have been indeed, some points of detail which needed amendment; but we fail to understand how a scheme which was proposed to him after such mature consideration by a Viceroy like Lord Curzon could have been found so utterly unworthy of support as to be held as one which was liable to cost much good money and devoid of all corresponding visible advantages. But we had better not despair. His successor might think better of it.

THE LORD BISHOP OF BOMBAY.

The "Rast Goftar" adds its tribute to the eulogy which the intended retirement of Dr. MacArthur has called forth. Our contemporary says:—The appointment of Dr. MacArthur, the Lord Bishop of, Bombay, as the Suffragan Bishop of Southampton has naturally caused very mixed feelings throughout the Bombay Presidency. During the few years that Dr. MacArthur has been in our midst, he has, by his genuine piety, great scholarship and charitable instincts, won the regard and esteem of all classes of inhabitants. He has been as consistent as he has been unobtrusive in the performance of charitable duties; and with a remarkable large-heartedness striven to be of use and service to the people in whose midst his lot has been cast without reference to caste or creed. It is not likely that Bombay will forget for many a long year the Christian divine, who, though clinging tenaciously to the tenets of his faith, did not fail in sympathy and kindly offices towards the followers of other religions. It is well known how earnestly and zealously Dr. MacArthur has helped on every charitable and philanthropic movement started in Bombay, to relieve the sufferings of a hard-pressed and sorely tried population. Ever courteous, considerate and sympathetic towards the natives of his country, Bishop MacArthur had gathered around him a large and admiring circle of friends, who cannot but feel the loss of such a friend from their midst. Needless to say, Dr. MacArthur, when he leaves these shores, will carry with him the good wishes of a numerous community, whose appreciation of him has been as whole-hearted and cordial as of those to whose spiritual needs he was appointed to administer.

THE FIRST HOME OF THE ARYANS.

The "Voice of India" remarks:—Apropos of Mr. B. G. Tilak's highly interesting proofs in support of the theory about the first home of the Aryans, we may mention that a similar theory was started as early as in 1866 by Mr. J. P. Kapadia. In the preface to his History of Persia that painstaking Zoroastrian scholar writes:—'The original home of the Aryans should be sought for, according to the first and the second chapters of the Vendidad near the North Pole, the climate of which has since then changed." This is a matter of over thirty-seven years, and the present generation may be excused for having well-nigh forgotten it. Mr. Kapadia seems to have sent his book at the time to Professor Max Muller, but theory was so startling that the good old Vedic scholar could not bring himself to accept it. It will be no small satisfaction to Mr. Tilak that the Avesta theory was foreshadowed by so sound and accurate a student of Zoroastrian lore and that the latter has stuck to his opinion through the vicissitudes of an ever-shifting point of view. Many are the points of contact between the Vedas and the Avesta, though it is for scholars to decide if in this instance their combined testimony establishes the theory beyond doubt or cavil.

THE JAINS AND THEIR SOCIAL CUSTOMS.

Noticing the proceedings of the Jain Conference held in Bombay the "Voice of India" says:—It is a sign of the times that the Conference recommends the reform of certain social customs, such as early marriage, bride-purchase, ruinous expenditure on certain ceremonial occasions, breast-beating at funerals, &c. It is to be hoped that the enthusiasm with which the Conference has started will endure in respect of the social part of the programme. The deliberations by the local Social Reform Association,—and very appropriately, not merely because the two movements have certain common aims, but also because the Jains were among the earliest reformers in India. The two movements are complements of each other; any narrowing tendencies that may be fostered by exclusive attention paid to the well-being of a single community would be corrected by the wider outlook presented by the catholic purposes of the national social reform movement. The Conference was well managed, and reflects the greatest credit on the tact and organising power of the local gentlemen, who were responsible for all the arrangements.

"The Rast Goftar" remarks:—The Jains are a wealthy community, and their number is comparatively not a very large one. It should not be difficult, therefore, for the promoters of the movement to be soon enough, in the position to reach those who are in want of aid and encouragement in the various walks of life. About five thousand Jains were assembled at the meetings last week, there being also present about two hundred ladies. The discussion raged over a wide range of subjects, social, moral, and religious—politics being wisely eschewed. However views were expressed and resolutions were passed which it is not easy to see how the Jains will succeed in successfully living up to. But one had better wait and see how they pass from precept what they have preached, before criticising them.

THE GOOD WILL OF GOVERNMENT.

Referring to the Hon. Mr. Lely's letter to the papers in connection with the speech of the Hon. Mr. Mehta at the Bombay Legislative Council, the "Praja Bandhu" says it is important not as a rejoinder to the speech, but as explanatory of the attitude of Mr. Lely towards the educated classes of the country. Our contemporary reproves to say:—We are not of the uncharitable few who according to Mr. Lely unfairly assume that the good-will of the Government signifies words without deed. But surely it is allowable to expect the good-will of the Government to bear fruit some day. People may be pardoned for being uncharitable, if they see the good-will of the Government towards the ryot make them pass in hot haste an Act which has the obvious effect of impairing the ryot's credit, but lead to no constructive measures in the way of establishing Agricultural Banks. The educated classes in this country perform the function of criticizing the deeds of the Government, and they naturally acclaimed the idea of instituting such banks, but we fail to see how it follows that while the Government are still "considering" the project, the educated classes ought to have put their hand to the work. Mr. Lely very properly remarks that the position of educated men in this country is unique: that they form a class by themselves; that they have no forerunners in India nor parallels elsewhere to guide them.

The "Voice of India" states:—If educated Indians have any "enemies"—which we very much doubt—Mr. Lely is certainly not one of them. Lord Curzon said the other day that even Job, the most patient of men, occasionally succumbed to the failing of supposing that the friend who points out one's failings is an enemy. If that is the way how Anglo-Indians receive advice from H. E. the Viceroy, what wonder is it that Mr Mehta should regard the candour of his friend as somewhat too excessive? But these honourable gentlemen cannot be allowed to settle between themselves what the duty of educated Indians is, Mr Lely's official career is drawing to a close, and he asks in all seriousness whether educated men are to be "a voice crying in the newspapers and occasionally in ephemeral electioneering meetings in England, signifying nothing, or they are to be statesmen accepting the situation and making themselves by political sense and knowledge indispensable co-operators in the work of building up the India that is to be." There is no doubt about the answer which educated India would give to this question. We have had only some doubt as to the potency of good-humoured chaff at the expense of B. A's and L.L. B's. When it is remembered that "they have no forerunners in India, nor parallels elsewhere to guide them" it will be seen that their need is something more helpful than either chaff or general criticism however well meant this may be. "The worst thing that you can do to a nation is to flatter it," said the late Mr. Gladstone. The best thing is to help it.

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MOUNTAINEERING IN THE N.-W. HIMALAYAS.

RECORD ASCENTS.

During the month of August, Dr. and Mrs Bullock Workman and their guides made some notable ascents in the Mustagh range. After the exploration of the Hoh Lumba and Sosbon glaciers in July they returned to the Chogo Loongma glacier which was first ascended by them last summer. As the junction of the upper Chogo Loongma with the Haramosh branch which descends from the north slopes of Mount Haramosh, a large base camp was made at somewhat over 14,000 feet. They were imprisoned here nearly the whole of July by continual snow-storms, and report that never in their four summers of Himalayan travel have they met with such abnormal weather conditions.

During a short break in the prolonged storms the ascent of a new glacier beginning at over 16,000 feet was made under great difficulty owing to the two feet of new snow. The chief members of the party wore snow shoes which were of the greatest assistance in getting through the deep wet snow, but the coolies sank in to above the knees by 9 a.m., when the slightly frozen outer crust gave way under a powerful sun and camp had to be pitched by 10 a. m., further progress becoming impossible.

In August the weather conditions improved greatly. The traverse of a difficult rock peak of between 18,000 and 19,000 feet was accomplished by Mrs. Bullock Workman and guides, the ascent being made over aretes and through rock chimneys on the west side, and the descent down the southern rock face.

On the 9th August taking advantage of clear settled weather, Dr. and Mr. Bullock Workman and guides, with only high climbing kit and eighteen coolies, left the main camp and ascending Basin glacier, and upper branch of the Chogo Loongma, camped at the base of a high snow peak in the range separating this glacier from the Chogo Loongma. The next day the ascent of its snow slopes was begun and camp brought to 18,400 feet on a small plateau. The third day, in spite of much opposition from the coolies, a last camp was pushed to another snow slope at the base of the final high cone of the peak, at the great altitude of 19,355 feet. More than half the coolies were prostrated by mountain sickness. Late in the afternoon steps were cut for upwards of a thousand feet on the slopes by the guides, and on the fourth day at 8 a. m., leaving camp by moonlight, the ascent was begun. The whole of this part of the climb was made in zig-zigs over slants rising at angles of between 60 and 70° and the summit, 21,770 feet high, was reached at 7 a.m. This ascent broke Mr. Bullock Workman's mountain record on Koser Gunge in 1899 by 770 feet.

A narrow ridge connects this peak below its summit to the north, with an elevated plateau from which ascend two higher snow mountains. After a half hour's rest the climbers descended a few hundred feet crossed the ridge and began the ascent of the second peak, the summit of which was attained in three hours. The weather was cloudless and the view of the North-West Himalayas unsurpassed. The temperature was 15° Fahr., and there being little wind it was possible to take careful hypsometric readings, which compared since with a mercurial standard at a lower station, gives the height of this peak at 22,568 feet. Mr. Bullock Workman has thus broken her former world record on Koser Gunge twice on the same day, the second time by 1,568 feet.

While at the top the party remained on this summit Dr. Workman and the two head guides crossed the plateau and ascended to 23,394 feet, on fixed peak 24,486 feet, which gives him the world mountaineering record for men, the greatest height hitherto attained being the summit of Aconcagua 23,083 feet, the highest of the Andes. The last camp was reached again between 9 and 7 p.m. after an absence of over fifteen hours.

After the 10th of August the whole camp was carried up the Biluono glacier running east from the Chogo Loongma, where after two ridge camps a long and difficult snow pass of 17,250 feet was ascended by the entire caravan. The very difficult descent on the other side was also accomplished after much argument with the coolies, and the expedition found itself on the third night at the junction of a side glacier with the Kero Nullah and opposite the Ding Bran a where the ascent of the Nushik La begins. This is the first time that a passage over the range separating the Kero and Chogo Loongma glaciers has been effected. The party next marched to the beginning of the Biluono Alchori glacier where they were joined by the surveyor. This glacier was explored for the first time, and a snow col of over 18,000 feet at its head ascended by Mrs. Bullock Workman and guides. It was hoped that a new passage might be found here to Hispar, but the summit proved to be a snow cornice ridge hanging a sheer precipice. Four very high [illegible] Alchori glaciers and of another glacier north of it, have been investigated by the expedition this season all of which overlook glaciers connecting with the Hispar, but these cols while accessible to Alpinists on the south culminate in snow cornices overtopping abrupt precipices, and offer no access to the Hispar. Thus it would appear that the only available passage along the ranges bordering the Southern Hispar is the Nushik La at the head of the Kero Loongma.

This season of climbing on new ground adds much valuable material to last year's important work, and the two seasons' combined work constitute one of the most important exploring and climbing expeditions yet carried out in the North-West Himalayas.—"Pioneer."

AFFAIRS IN KWANGSI.

SOLDIERS SUMMARILY DECAPITATED.

The following is contained in a dispatch from Hsunchow, Kwangsi province, the headquarters of Viceroy Tsen Ch'un-hsuan:—About a fortnight ago a company of soldiers belonging to the battalion garrisoning Hsunchow, under the command of a Captain, while engaged in patrolling certain villages outside that city, engaged in a number of outrages upon the inhabitants, which affair getting to the ears of Viceroy Tsen, H.E. immediately ordered the arrest of the Captain in question and the man belonging to the patrol. Upon a Court Martial being held, under the presidency of the Viceroy's chief Military Secretary, the Captain and twenty-seven of his men were found guilty, of committing breaches of discipline and various outrages upon the people, many of the soldiers victims appearing as witness against the braves and proving the charges. As soon as the trial was over and the result reported to the Viceroy, H. E. at once issued orders to have the Captain and his twenty-seven men summarily decapitated and their heads displayed in the villages which had been plundered by them. This prompt action of Viceroy Tsen has done more to popularise H. E. with the people of Kwangsi than a dozen victories over the rebels.—A Wuchow dispatch reports that the region near the seacoast, belonging to Kwangsi province, and bordering Kwangtung province is now well filled with bands of malcontents, who have hitherto kept rather quiet for some time; but it has since transpired that this quiet was really due to the rebels waiting for their arms and ammunition which they had been expecting from "over seas" (Sandwich Islands, etc.), and these having lately arrived, the leaders have begun to show some activity. The first step apparent so far has been to unite with the Kwangtung malcontents in the seacoast prefectures of Chinchow (Cantonese colloquial Yamchow) and Hienchow, and so formidable does this new rising appear to the residents in that vicinity that the well-to-do are now deserting the place in large numbers.

According to late advices from Hsun-chou, Kwangsi province, the headquarters of H. E. Viceroy Tsen Ch'un-hsuen, H. E. seems to have drawn from at least eight provinces for reinforcements to assist him in his scheme of crushing the so-called rebellion in Kwangsi, namely, from each of the Liangkiang—Kiangsu, Kwangsi and Anhui province—the Hukuang, or Hunan and Hupeh provinces the Min-Che, or Fukien and Chekiang provinces and from Kwangtung province. The total force will be not far short of 35,000 troops of all arms.

BOER IRRECONCILEABLES IN CEYLON.

The following "communique" has been supplied to the Ceylon Press in reference to the few irreconcileable Boers still in the Island:—

The remaining five prisoners of war have been released and are now free to go away anywhere they like, or out of the Island, except to South Africa. When they take the oath they can go to South Africa. They may accept employment in the Island, and, on reference to the Colonial Secretary's Office, any information available will be given regarding their qualifications.

The "Ceylon Observer" says the five refractory Boer prisoners have been liberated from Diyatalawa. Juvitese was sent to Batticaloa escorted by Lance Corporal Kemp; Rodgers and Guldenburchs travelled to Matara by train and were conveyed by coach to Hambantota by Corporal Chatfield on the 20th. Bagot and Vanrooyen were yesterday put on board the "Lady Havelock" for Jaffna by Corporal James. The Boers receive Rs 2 per diem. Guldenburchs would not be parted from a pet cat and so was allowed to take it to Hambantota. Bagot was asked by Lieutenant Hazelrigg, Commandant of the Camp at Diyatalawa, if they wanted work and they replied "no"; and asked why they were separated. Nothing would induce them to take the oath.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

The statement that the death of Lord Salisbury places at the disposal of Mr. Balfour a Knighthood of the Garter, is wrong. Truth points out that last year, on the occasion of the Coronation, the Dukes of Sutherland and Wellington were created extra Knights. There will be no vacancy among the ordinary Knights to fill up until these extra creations have been absorbed. The number of ordinary Knights of the Garter is limited by the statutes

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

"Army and Navy Gazette says,"—Lord ener's recent orders with regard to the future ent of war correspondents, and the demand to de for preliminary deposit to cover cost of and so forth, have caused no little dissatisfac- in the Press. Many of our contemporaries have alverted strongly upon the evident intention of ilitary authorities to limit journalistic enterprise urb the energies of their representatives at the This is plainly foreshadowed, indeed, and ically it has been decided that in coming wars hief correspondent of the [illegible] will be the ander-in-Chief himself. He will not act in , of course, but by deputy, some staff officer of rank, who will be responsible in the first ce to his general and next to the public's eager r for news. After all this is merely systematis- hat which was the rule, unwritten but acknow- d and acted upon during the late war. . . . It is ot to see the objections to this, while the ntages are manifest and will be admitted surely e Press. In the first place, the proprietors will ared that often extravagant outlay entailed by competition among them to provide the earliest , a game that cannot always be worth the candle. e second there will be no reason to dread prema- or inconvenient disclosures. . . . The true function e war correspondent is not to provide the very st information but to give those abundant details will convey to the public a true picture of what already occurred and has been briefly made known . No doubt there have been occasions when the correspondents have been most useful. When is are inadequate through lack of previous pre- tion or apathetic attitude of the Government at or the generals on the spot the protests raised the graphic pictures drawn have served to late attention and arouse the public to a true ception of the situation. But they are apt to the evil effect of exaggerating trouble and ening the hands of those who have to conduct s on the spot. Even Wellington, who stood firm orres Vedras, despite hostile criticism might have ed to the general virulent outburst that would inly have been showered upon him in these

there has been one individual who has been justly ged by the course of events it is Lieutenant- ral Sir William Butler. Against his repeated nings the Government turned a deaf ear, and ntly had a complaint against him because his y did not extend to such an exalted view of the nder's grievances as that held by Sir Alfred er. There is every reason to believe that the ernment was only too delighted when Sir William ered his resignation as they wished to disassociate as an alarmist from South African affairs. It is nificant fact that Sir William discovered that the idential correspondence which his predecessor, eral Goodenough, had had with the War Office for some unaccountable reason, been torn out of file book, and that he afterwards learnt that this n had been taken by some one after General lenough's death, neither by the deceased officer's est nor at the instance of his widow or executors. William, in his evidence before the War Commis- stated that whilst, in June 1899 he was rely censured for venturing to warn the War Office orcible language as to impending hostilities, he afterwards called to account for not having made warnings at the time more emphatic. As our ers are aware the general belief was in the autumn 899 that Sir William Butler had grossly neglected uty in not giving advice and warnings to the ernment on the military situation in South Africa, as some War Office official remarked to Sir iam on his return to England, You are the best ed man in London. The Government by appoint- Sir William to a high command in this country, at vents obliged his silence until he had the opportu- of vindicating his character before the War mission. As Sir William Butler remarked however turally expected to be sent for by the Ministers his return, but that he was tainted with suspicion, only saw Lord Lansdowne for about ten minutes

The question of reinstituting Volunteers in the erald Isle is being revived, and, taking advantage of present state of feeling, Colonel A. Mansergh has ten an interesting letter to an Irish contemporary the subject. He expresses the opinion that movement would be most popular, and urges that opportunity now occurs to get the support of the Irish members of liament, so that the question may be raised next ion. As Colonel Mansergh points out: "We have Irish Imperial Yeomanry; why not Irish erial Volunteers? At the beginning of last r, when Lord Longford was raising corps of Irish Yeomanry, we discussed the question ength, and gave this story and valuable services Irish Volunteers in the past, and concluded:— atever differences may be caused still by political tisanship, causing cleavage between England and land, on the question of military service under the wn marvellous unanimity has prevailed, and the extending annals of British wars are enriched ly by the valour of our Irish comrades.

The Belleisle has been once more utilised for experimental purposes. She has already been fired into the Majestic and other craft, in order to obtain a as to the effect of different projectiles upon the ar- with which she was specially fitted, and the ree of opposition offered by Lanoway gratings l other experimental fittings to the passage of mers and bits of bursting shell. She has now dergone elaborate preparation for torpedo experi- nts, and in the upper part of Portmouth Harbour l be made a target for submarine missiles. The periments will be carried out under the direction of cers from the Vernon, torpedo schoolship.

A curious advertisement appeared on the front ge of the Times the other day. It stated that a all but interesting lot of Spanish Armada relics re for sale, price £100, and it was further stated t they had been under water 300 years. The address en was in Spain, and it is to be presumed that the ics were dredged up off the coasts of that country. very few of Armada vessels got back to Spain, t it is doubtful if those that did return had any ng left on board which could have been of value the coasts of Scotland and Ireland, on the contrary, ny very valuable, and from an antiquarian point of w interesting, relics, have been discovered, some which, if we are not mistaken, have found a rest place in the museum of the Royal United Service titution. The gun of the old Anson, again, which s discovered off the coast of Cornwall recently, may said to be another of those interesting reminders the olden time which the sea occasionally gives up. would be interesting to have a total list of the made relics which are for sale.

The Army and Navy Register" says that there has ver been in the history of the United States navy h a season of target practicing as is now contem- ted for all ships of the North Atlantic fleet. Twenty sels are on the programme for the practice at rtha's Vineyard Island, the details of the exercises ing left to Rear-Admiral Barker for development d execution. The season was to begin on September 1, it having been ascertained from the naval hy- graphic office that that month in that vicinity is steorologically adapted to such work. Under such nditions, with the arrangement of three ships prac- ing at the same time, it is expected to complete the ls within thirty, and possibly in less than twenty- e days. Nine great targets have been constructed the New York Navy Yard, designed by experts, d so constructed as to be easily taken apart for com- otness in transport.

The Austrian manœuvres in Galicia have included rather remarkable trial of howitzer fire, said to have st £3,000, which was conducted secretly at Lesnica Wednesday and Thursday of last week. A special rtification had been erected and covered with earth, which trees had been planted. The old 15cm. 9in.) howitzers were used with special shells, each taining 17lb. of dynamite and double powder charges. Tactical operations of approach and investment ving been practised by the infantry, the howitzers re brought into action, and the effect is described having been terrible. The explosion of the shells ainst the steel plates built into the fortifications uld be heard for miles, and in the course of a few urs the whole work was completely demolished. A ative telephone, connected by telephone, the progress effects of the firing, and General Back, chief of e staff, says the results are entirely satisfactory. e details are kept secret. Pioneers were left be- nd to search for unexploded shells.

A WELL-DRESSED young American and his wife hile passing through St. Paul's Churchyard caused nsiderable amusement among the fair sex by the vel manner in which the dutiful husband was rrying the baby, slung in front of him in a broad ather strap, which was passed round his neck.

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HELICAL TUBING
MADE OF HELICAL STEEL TUBING
AT THE WORLD'S LARGEST CYCLE FACTORY.
THE FAVOURITE OF KINGS AND EMPERORS.
Prices from Rs. 200.
CASH OR DEFERRED PAYMENTS.
CYCLISTS ARE INVITED TO WRITE FOR OUR NEW PRICE LIST.
SOLE AGENTS:
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SAINT-RAPHAEL
TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.
Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.
DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
Each bottle of genuine VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:
(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.
CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.
SPENCER & Co, Sole Agents for Madras. — PHILLIPS & Co, Agents in Bombay.
PREPARED BY: CLIMENT & Co, Valence (Drôme, France).

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are the best remedy for, and most certain [illegible] of rheumatic gout and suppressed gout, renal calculi of uric acid, irritable bladder caused by acid urine, acidity, heartburn, and intestinal and liver disorders. They not only prevent the outward manifestation of the disease, but cure by going direct to the seat of the mischief and removing the exciting cause. They dissolve uric acid in all forms, hence their power.
As soon as one of the VARALETTES is dropped into water, or whisky and water, aerated water, or other liquid, it dissolves completely with brisk effervescence in a few moments.
BISHOP'S LITHIA VARALETTES
are not ordinary Effervescent Citrate of Lithia Tablets, but a special combination of Lithia Salts made only by us, and far more effective than any other preparation for the cure of Gouty Affections.
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are therefore recommended on the grounds of convenience, portability, pleasantness and efficacy. Take care, however, that the label bears the name of ALFRED BISHOP, inventor of all effervescent preparations, and accept no imitations or substitutes however plausibly recommended.

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A most agreeable, refreshing and invigorating Hair wash of highly Tonic properties, invaluable for strengthening, cleansing and nourishing the Hair and imparting to it a soft and glossy appearance. Of especial service where the Hair is weak or falling off, also in removing Dandriff, relieving Headache, etc.
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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
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THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.
SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.
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Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."
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Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, as it might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Diseases complicated with Consumption."
DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General, Army Hospitals, Consulting Physician to the London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."
DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and restorative properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."
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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD
GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1889.
THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND [illegible]
They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are to every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.
The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—
CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 2, 1875.
MESSRS. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.
GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members
Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON Secretary.
CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.
Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.
TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES.
AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be held we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured!" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.
"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper.
He is only remembered by what he has done."
The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.
Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.
Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.
Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium Strychnia or any poisonous salts.
Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?
Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by usings Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.
EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop.
BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co.'s, CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturer Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.
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The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.
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Safest and most Gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.
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For Constipation and Biliousness
LAXATIVE FRUIT JULIEN PURGATIVE
A nice and safe remedy for ladies and children to act gently but promptly on the liver, stomach and intestines. Fruit Julien cures habitual constipation, offensive breath and sick-headache.
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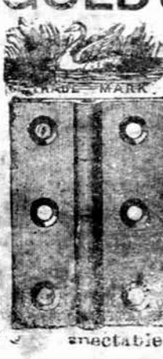

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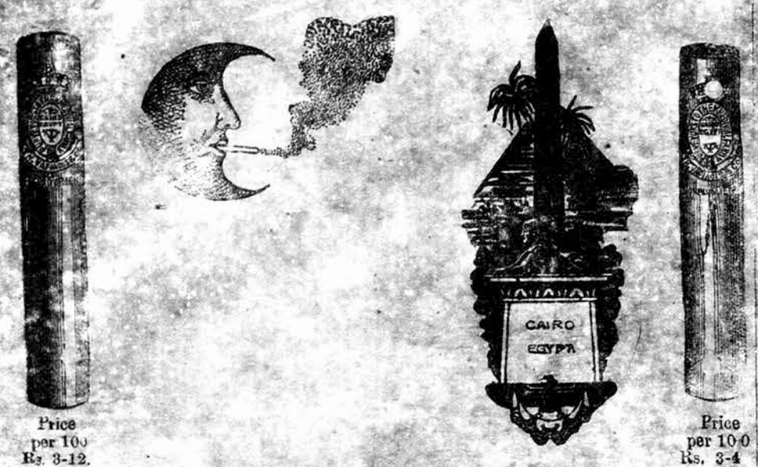

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURERS*—

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This watch as the name implies has not only a glass in front, but an extra strong crystal Glass covering the movement, this secures compactability and at same time makes action of the watch visible, enabling you to ascertain at a glance whether it is performing correctly without the inconvenience of opening back when dust and damp with their attendant evils are invariably introduced. This unique departure is, therefore, an assistan t the accurate time-keeping and durability of the watch.

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COMPLETE IN CASE
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Sterling Silver Crystal face,	Rs.	40
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Crystal Face, Demi-Hunting and Full Hunting Cases.

Extra Strong Lever movement, compensation Balance, Breguet hair spring, made throughout on the most approved principles and particularly recommended for reliable time keeping and rough wear.

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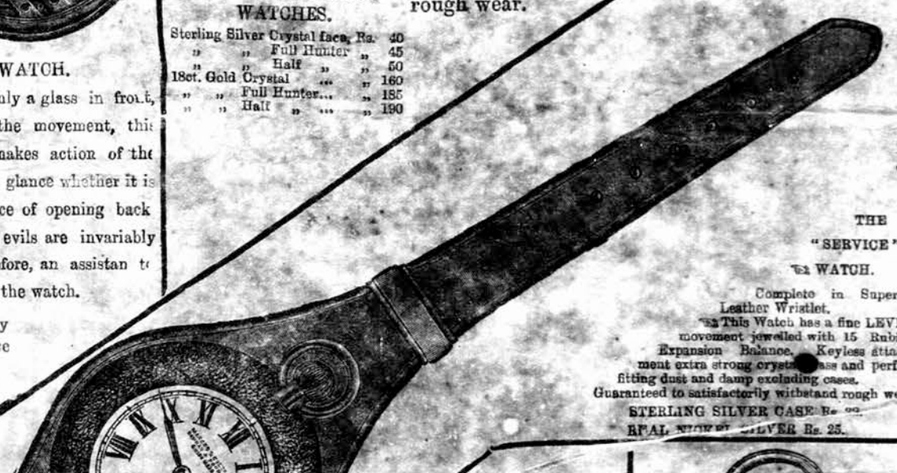

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This Watch has a fine LEVER movement jewelled with 15 Rubies. Expansion Balance. Keyless attachment extra strong crystal glass and perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases. Guaranteed to satisfactorily withstand rough wear

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Description:

Sound LEVER movement Strong keyless attachment, Expansion Balance, well finished throughout, Black dial white numerals which enables those with defective sight to distinguish the time, particularly suited also for night wear. Nicely finished in perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases.

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TINTED DIAL WATCHES.

Sound 3 plate horizontal movement, carefully adjusted. Strong keyless attachment, tinted dial, dust and damp proof fitting cases. Exceptional value Rs.10 only.

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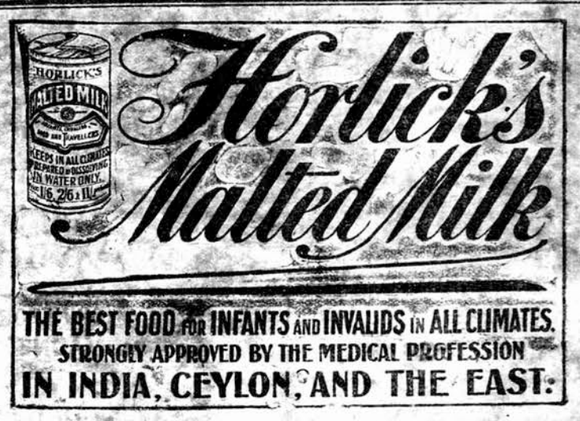

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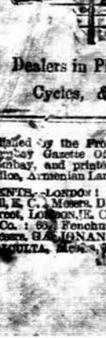

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